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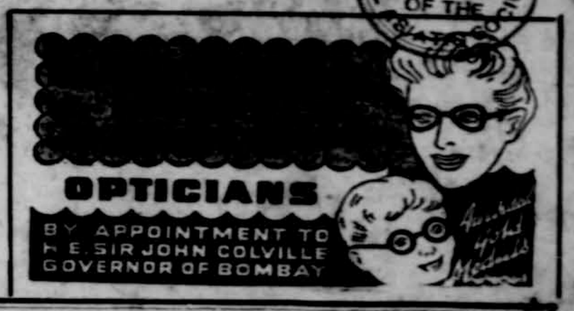

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

New Republic Of Burma Proclaimed

PARLIAMENT RATIFIES TREATY WITH BRITAIN

THRONGS JOIN "GAYEST FESTIVAL OF CENTURY"

RANGOON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): British sovereignty over Burma ended and the Republic of Burma was born at a historic ceremony here two hours before dawn today, when the Union Jack was lowered from the flagstaff of the Constituent Assembly and replaced by the Republic's Star-Spangled Tricolour.

STAR-SPANGLED FLAG GOES UP

Burmese leaders and representatives of world powers saluted the Union Jack as it was slowly lowered under a bright moonlit sky. As it touched the ground, a Burmese band struck up the Republic's National Anthem, and the Burmese Flag was immediately hoisted in its place.

The ceremony of transfer, proclaimed by a fanfare of trumpets, conchshells and the beating of ceremonial drums, was watched by about 2,000 persons on the spacious, floodlit lawn of the Assembly building, inside the heavily-guarded Government Secretariat.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED

In less than a quarter of an hour the scene shifted to the brightly-lit Constituent Assembly Hall. Here Burmese legislators in multi-coloured headgear, foreign diplomats in formal morning dress and military and naval officers in uniform presented a colourful spectacle.

In a brief, simple and dignified ceremony, the President, Sao Shwe Thaik, declared his assumption of Office and formally proclaimed Free Burma's Constitution.

Members of the Constituent Assembly then rose and sang the National Anthem and observed a two-minute silence in memory of the assassinated Aung San and other leaders of Burma's struggle for freedom.

The President formally appointed Thakin Nu as Prime Minister; the new Cabinet was sworn in and Thakin Nu addressed the Assembly.

Dawn was just breaking when the happy gathering of Burmese leaders and friends of the new Burma walked out of the Constituent Assembly—and all Burma greeted the dawn of January 4, the dawn of Burma's freedom.

LAST GOVERNOR QUITS

Sir Hubert Rance, last British Governor in Burma, sailed down-river from Rangoon in the cruiser "Birmingham" early today to the cheers of thousands of Burmese citizens who lined the wharfs and river banks to bid farewell to the last representative of British rule in Burma.

A few hours earlier, Sir Hubert as representative of King George Sixth, handed over power to the First President of the Burmese Republic, Sao Shwe Thaik, at a solemn ceremony at Government House.

The Union Jack that had fluttered from the mast of the Constituent Assembly was now stowed on board the Birmingham, on its way to Britain where it will be kept in the British Museum.

It had been replaced by the Red Blue and White star-spangled banner of the Burmese Republic.

As the "Birmingham" sped its way to the open sea, Rangoon echoed to the shouts of "we are free", and "long live free Burma" from thousands of happy people joining the city's gayest festival of the century.

From before dawn, when power was formally transferred, lorry-loads of Burmans, waving the national colours, paraded the city streets, cheering, waving flags and singing national songs.

Temple bells rang out from all sides, crackers were fired in the streets and ships and factories on the riverfront sounded their sirens.

TREATY WITH BRITAIN

Meanwhile, the Republic's Cabinet was meeting to take the oath of office and Parliament was ratifying the treaty with Britain.

The Prime Minister Thakin Nu presented the Anglo-Burmese treaty to the Parliament, explained its vital provisions and moved its ratification.

The Communist Party, which has seven members in the hours of 255, opposed the ratification of the Treaty which they described as "sacrificing the interests of the Burmese masses to alien capitalist domination."

They strongly criticised the terms of the Defence Agreement and the Financial Arrangement which they claimed, would keep Burma still under British Bondage.

The Defence Minister, Col. Bo Let Ya and the Home Minister U. Kyaw Myein, clarified the terms of the treaty mentioned by the Communists.

The treaty was finally ratified by an overwhelming majority.

Later in the afternoon, the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty took place at the President's House, after the High Commissioner Mr. J. Bowker had presented his credentials as Britain's First Ambassador to the Burmese Republic.

The newly appointed Chief Justice of Burma and other Supreme Court Judges were installed in office.

(Details of Burma Freedom Celebrations world over on page 5)

ANIMOSITY IS UNJUSTIFIED

Mahatma Appeals To Pakistan To Enable India To Withdraw Kashmir Reference To U.N.O.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): In his Post Prayer address on Sunday evening Mahatma Gandhi said that unhappily people were talking everywhere about the possibility of a war between the two Dominions. He was amazed to see that the Government of Pakistan disputed the veracity of the Union's representation to the U.N.O. and the charge that Pakistan had a hand in the invasion of Kashmir by the raiders. Mere denials cut no ice.

It was incumbent upon the Indian Union to go to the rescue of Kashmir when the latter sought its help in expelling the raiders and it was the duty of Pakistan to co-operate with the Union. But while Pakistan professed its willingness to co-operate it took no concrete steps in that direction.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he would like to impress on the leaders of Pakistan that Partition having been conceded, there was no justification for animosity. Partition was demanded on Religio-Communal grounds and it was therefore the duty of Pakistan, as its name implied, to remain clean in all its dealings.

Both Hindus and Muslims had resorted to cruel acts and made grievous blunders but that did not mean that this mad race should go on, culminating in war. A war would bring both Dominions under the sway of a third power and nothing could be worse. Mahatma Gandhi therefore pleaded for amity and goodwill which could enable the Union's representation to the U.N.O. to be withdrawn with dignity. This the U.N.O. itself would welcome. He invited all to join in his prayer. The understanding should however be genuine. To harbour internal hatred might be even worse than war.

Responsible Government In Garhwal State

TEHRI GARHWAL, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): The Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal State has announced constitutional reforms granting responsible Government to the people, says a communique.

A Constituent Assembly of 30 members, 20 of whom will be elected on the basis of adult franchise and 10 will be nominated including constitutional experts and representatives of minority and other interests. The president of the Assembly will be elected by the members. Electoral rolls will be completed before June 1948 and election held soon after to enable the Constituent Assembly to start functioning on Dushera Day of 1948. An Interm Cabinet consisting of three nominees of the Prajamandal and one each of the Praja Hitakarini Sabha and represenattive Assembly has been formed.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET REJECTION

MOSCOW, January 4, (UPA): The Soviet Union in a Note to other members of the eastern Big Four again today rejected a preliminary discussion of the Japanese treaty by the Far Eastern Commission and insisted that the treaty should be prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Russia Not To Participate

U. N. "Little Assembly" Meeting To-day

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): The United Nations begins its first major attempt to do business without Russia to-morrow when the disputed "Little United Nations Assembly" originated by the United States convenes for the year round debate of world political issues. The Soviet and its five supporters in the United Nations have announced that they will not participate in the new agency. No last-minute change in Soviet policy seemed likely.

The "Little Assembly" meets at 11-0 a.m. (E.S.T.) to-morrow, beginning with a brief address by United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie. Then, it must elect officers and decide how to tackle its small but controversial agenda.

Between now and the meeting of the full 57-nation General Assembly next September in Europe, the "Little Assembly" will perform an experiment of tackling important international issues without consent or participation of Russia, one of the two great powers most intimately concerned with the world's political issues.

ONLY ONE MAJOR ISSUE.

The "Little Assembly" has been instructed by the full Assembly to tackle only one major issue—the controversial problem of the Big Five veto and Russia's frequent use of it in the United Nations Security Council. The new group also must consider immediately ways of taking up the whole broad question of improving the chances for maintaining international peace and security. The third, but so far only tentative, matter is the problem of Korea which may come before the "Little Assembly" soon after the newly-formed United Nations Independence Commission for Korea bumps into the Soviet boycott of its programme in the disputed land.

At to-morrow's opening session, the "Little Assembly" is expected to set up sub-committees to handle these issues and then adjourn while smaller groups work out proposals. The veto discussion emphatically opposed by Russia is supposed ultimately to produce a joint effort by the Security Council and the "Little Assembly" to reduce the scope of the Big Five veto power. Russia has already made it clear that it will have no part in such a project. Without Russian consent it seemed unlikely to United Nations observers that anything concrete would result from the veto talks.

MUNSHI'S ASSURANCE TO MUSLIMS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (API).—An assurance to the Muslims of India that they would be respected by the country as a citizen was given by Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General-designate to Hyderabad, this evening.

Speaking at a party given in his honour by Mr. Ibrahim Zainuddin, brother of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, religious head of the Dawoodi Bohra community, Mr. Munshi said, "India is a democratic state. Every national, whether a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian, is free and equal. No community has or can have a political superiority over the others. We must therefore forget the bitterness engendered by the Pakistan movement and forge ahead as a United Nation, ready to shoulder the responsibility of modern life."

Mr. Munshi added: "Every Muslim will be respected by the country as a citizen unless he chooses to treat Pakistan as an object of his loyalty. No Muslim who thinks so has any place in India."

SEND OFF BY B.P.C.C.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Agent-General of the Government of India to Hyderabad and Mrs. Leelavathi Munshi who are leaving tomorrow for Hyderabad by a special chartered plane will be given a send off by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 11-35 a.m. at the Juhu aerodrome.

HYDERABAD'S AGENT-GENERAL IN INDIAN DOMINION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 4 (API).—A 'communique' issued by the Hyderabad State Government today announces the appointment of Nawab Zain Yar Jung, formerly Deputy Prime Minister in the Nizam's Government, as Hyderabad's Agent-General in the Indian Union. Nawab Yusuf Yar Jung has been appointed special attached to the Agent General.

The communique adds: "The appointment of the Agent General has been made in accordance with Article 2 of the Standstill Agreement."

Both the officers will be leaving for Delhi tomorrow by air.

INDONESIAN INTERIM GOVT.

BATAVIA, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The formation of an Interim Federal Government in preparation for a Sovereign United States of Indonesia is to begin immediately, a communique from the Netherlands East Indies Government announced today.

BOMBAY'S FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor Designate of Bombay arrived in the city yesterday. Here he is with the premier, Mr. B. G. Kher.

Nehru Justifies Appeal To Security Council

Troops Sent To Kashmir After Assuring Ruler That State's People "Alone Will Decide Their Future"

JAIPUR, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): "We have referred the Kashmir question to the Security Council because our intention is that whatever we do, we should do it in a civilized manner," said Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, addressing a public meeting here today.

"It must be clearly understood" he added "that we undertook to defend the state on the call of the Maharaja on one side and the people's organisation, the National Conference, on the other. Before sending our troops, we made it plain that ultimately the people of Kashmir alone will decide their future, and we also made the Maharaja hand over administrative authority to popular leaders".

Pandit Nehru said that the Government of India had positive proof of Pakistan being implicated in the Kashmir affair. The question of Kashmir was inter-connected with other questions in India.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

"You must realise", Pandit Nehru continued, "that more than 80 per cent of the people of Kashmir are Muslims, and we have gone there to help them. They are with us and are fighting Pakistan forces".

That he said, was a significant fact and was an argument against certain happenings in India, particularly the attempt to drive out Muslims from various provinces and states.

Referring to the question of the Indian states in general, Pandit Nehru said that even the states had been affected by the recent changes in India. The smaller states of Orissa and the Central Provinces had agreed to merge themselves into the neighbouring provinces and, except Hyderabad, all bigger states had acceeded to the Union.

"The object of our entering into a one-year standstill agreement with Hyderabad was to avoid unnecessary conflict. We are not afraid of fighting, but we want to avoid it as far as we can. We want that Hyderabad should also join the Indian Union and a responsible Government set up there", said Pandit Nehru.

WILL JAIPUR LEAD?

Great advance, the Prime Minister added, was being made in the States and constitutional reforms were being introduced in most of them. He hoped that Jaipur would give a lead to other States in the matter. "I have little doubt about it. I am only anxious about the growing communal bitterness among the younger generation. After all, we have done our worse and soon the youngest generation will have to take over the responsibility from us. If young men get astray to-day, the country's progress will be retarded".

Pandit Nehru said: "The high position given to me carries great responsibilities, and it will be difficult for me to shoulder them unless I have the affection and co-operation of the people".

Great changes had taken place in India recently. One chapter had closed and a new one had begun. On August 15 all eyes were set on the new-born free nation, but suddenly the catastrophe of communal disturbances gripped her and she lost much of her prestige abroad.

FREEDOM'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

"One indication of how far we had been lowered in world opinion was our defeat at the U.N.O. on the question of Indians in South Africa. Our enemies made capital out of our difficulties, but the world again looked at us with admiration when we successfully overcame the gigantic obstacles in our way".

The Prime Minister appealed to the people to maintain peace in the country. "I want to take you in confidence. At times I wonder if we really are prepared for freedom. It is always easy to defeat an enemy from outside and that we have done, but the real difficulty is in overcoming our own weaknesses and shortcomings. Unless we conquer these, we shall not be strong enough to shoulder the responsibilities of freedom", he said.

Earlier, on behalf the people of State, Pandit Hiralal Shastri, General Secretary of the A.I.S.P.C. welcomed the Prime Minister and expressed their confidence in his leadership. He said: "I assure you that both the people and Government of Jaipur are ready to act according to your directions. I know Jaipur will be the first among the Rajputana states to have responsible Government. We hope that your visit to Jaipur will hasten the fulfilment of our objectives".

(Full Text of India's Memorandum to Security Council on page 6)

Troops Guard City Harbour Pipe-Line

BOMBAY, Sunday: Troops are guarding the six-mile-long pipe-line running along Bombay Harbour today, following reports of suspected sabotage by workers of the Port Trust who are now on strike.

Meanwhile, the strikers, numbering nearly 8,500 are awaiting the intervention of Transport Minister Dr. John Matthai in the dispute between the Union and the Port Trust Authorities to end the 12-day-old strike.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, President of the Employees' Union, is reported to be in communication with the Transport Minister, who has been informed of all the facts connected with the strike.

Over 8,000 tons of oil were reported to have been contaminated by saboteurs among the strikers, who are alleged to have kept a number of outlets of the pipe open simultaneously causing the mixing of different varieties of oil.

The Port Trust authorities have taken all steps to keep oil installations and pipe-lines in operation for discharging and bunkering of fuel.

Routine activity has been considerably hampered by the strike. Fifteen outgoing vessels have been tied up in the docks, but the discharging of food grains has not been affected.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, in a statement on the strike says that the fundamental fault lies in the absence of a joint machinery of conciliation between the Port Trust and the Union.

He states that the reason for the strike is the refusal of the Port Trust authorities to grant the two-year-old demand of the workers for the same number of holidays as are given to the staff at the Head Office.

NEHRU LEAVES FOR DELHI

JAIPUR, January 4. (API): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was here on a brief visit to the State left by air this morning for Delhi. He was seen off by Maharaja Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari, Prime Minister of Jaipur also left for Delhi with Pandit Nehru.

Security Council May Set Up Commission

POSSIBLE ACTION ON KASHMIR ISSUE

SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION NOT GIVEN UP

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The appointment of a small United Nations "on-the-spot" Commission to investigate India's complaint against Pakistan alleging intervention in Kashmir is expected to be the first urgent step taken by the Security Council when it meets on Tuesday, according to well-informed sources here, cables Michael Fry, Reuter's correspondent.

United Nations senior officials are not enthusiastic about the idea of a Kashmir Commission because their numbers are already seriously depleted by the Balkan, Korean and Palestine Commissions, but they believe it would be difficult for the Security Council to arrive at an objective opinion merely by hearing charges and counter-charges round a table.

After a preliminary debate starting on Tuesday, it is considered most likely that Britain may propose the setting up of a Three-man Investigating Commission, possibly with additional powers of Conciliation.

Britain, which will be specially represented here by Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, is expected to be asked to be a member of the Commission, in view of Britain's special interest in a dispute between the two Dominions.

AS BOTH INDIA AND PAKISTAN ARE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT IN ADVANCE THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER OBLIGATIONS TO SUBMIT TO ANY SECURITY COUNCIL RULING, NO DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED IN GIVING THE PROJECTED COMMISSION THE WIDEST POWERS TO WORK ON THE SPOT.

PRELIMINARY HEARING.

Proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the Security Council will probably be confined to hearing prepared statements from India's Representative, after which the Pakistan Representative will be given an opportunity to answer the charges at a future meeting.

In view of the fact that this dispute—unlike all others before the Council so far—involves a purely domestic Indian matter and does not impinge on Big Power Political relations, the general debate is expected to be short.

The Council's first action, as in the Indonesian case, will then probably be to call for an immediate cessation of all military movements in the disputed territory, pending the arrival of the Investigation Commission.

HOPE OF CONCILIATION.

Hope was still expressed here today that if the Security Council sets up a Commission, both parties will agree to engage in a Round Table talk aiming at a settlement of the dispute by negotiation and conciliation, as provided in the Charter.

Otherwise, if India should insist on immediate Council action against Pakistan, it is difficult for experts here to see what the Council can do until it is in possession of the full facts of the case from impartial sources.

BRITAIN DID NOT OPPOSE REFERENCE

Best Hope Of Speedy And Peaceful Solution

LONDON, January 4. (Reuter): Reports appearing in the Indian Press to the effect that the Government of India's action in referring the Kashmir issue to the Security Council was contrary to advice tendered by the British Government, are completely void of foundation. I was informed on high official authority tonight, states Reuter's Political Correspondent.

An official spokesman said that it was of the utmost importance that it should be understood in India and Pakistan that the United Kingdom Government welcomed sending the problem to the Security Council as providing the best hope in the present circumstances of finding a speedy and peaceful solution.

The departure of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, for New York to lead the United Kingdom Delegation was evidence, it was added, of the urgency and importance which the United Kingdom Government attached to the matter and of its desire to make the maximum possible contribution to settlement through the good offices of the Security Council.

PROMOTION FOR F. O. C INDIAN NAVY

LONDON, Jan. 4, (Reuter): Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Miles, Flag Officer Commanding the Indian Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral, the British Admiralty announced today.

TAHSILDARS LOSE MAGISTERIAL POWERS

Madras Government's Action Against N.G.Os

MADRAS, January 3. (API): Non-Gazetted Officers of the ranks of Tahsildars and sub-Magistrates who participated in the recent strike and were detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act will be deprived of their magisterial or collection of revenue duties and posted to less responsible work such as land acquisition, says a press communique issued by the Madras Government this evening.

Suspension orders pending against them will be cancelled and they will be allowed to rejoin duty, it adds.

While Government servants who did not take part in the strike will be given an advance increment those that returned to duty within three days of the commencement of the strike will not receive any pay for their absence.

Officials who either defied or incited people to defy the prohibitionary orders during the strike will be suspended forthwith and a departmental enquiry held.

New hands recruited during the strike period will be retained in preference to other temporary clerks who struck work.

It is learned that the Government will announce the revised scales of Dearness Allowance to their Non-Gazetted staff within the next week.

BIKANER ORDERS JAIL DELIVERY

Preparing For Working Reforms

BIKANER, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Bikaner has ordered the release of all persons convicted of political offences and withdrawal of all pending cases provided they have not been guilty of heinous crimes in order to create cordial atmosphere for the smooth working of Reforms.

The Government have cancelled all restriction orders on Public Meetings and processions.

A meeting of prominent persons representing various shades of opinion was called by the Prime Minister yesterday to elucidate the Government of Bikaner Act recently promulgated by the Maharaja. As a result of the discussion it was decided to postpone by three weeks the elections, which were to commence after two months.

"Dadiba" B. Lam Dead

Ex-Secretary Of Bombay Parsi Gymkhana

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Burjorji Lam, which occurred early on Sunday morning at the age of 77. Popularly known as "Dadiba" the deceased hailed from the well-known Lam family, and was a popular figure in the city's sporting activities for a long period, and did yeoman's service in all branches of sports, such as cricket, tennis, billiards, badminton etc. The local Parsi Gymkhana owes its present sound position, mainly through his zeelous efforts, for many years, as its Secretary. As a member of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Committee his advice and guidance led to many valuable reforms, as also in the arrangement of matches for Dr. Kanga's Eleven. Though he retired from the Secretaryship five years ago, he continued to take keen interest in the welfare of the Parsi Gymkhana by his presence and his geniality won respects all round. Years ago he lent a helping hand to the management of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital and secured a good amount for the fund of the institution. His funeral was largely attended, particularly by sporting circles of all communities. May his soul rest in peace!

Holkar Beat Bengal

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4 (API): Holkar won the East Zone Semi-final of the National Cricket Championship of India beating Bengal here today by 128 runs. Holkar will now meet in the Zonal Final the winner of the U.P. Versus Bihar match.

Scores were Holkar 212 and 288. Bengal 95 and 256 (P. Roy 106).

COMMUNALISM WILL DESTROY FREEDOM

No State Based On Religion Can Exist, Says Nehru

Muslims Greet Premier At Ajmer Durgah

AJMER, Jan. 3 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting here today appealed to the people to see that every Muslim lived in Ajmer with safety and honour. He had come to Ajmer many times with happy ideas, the Prime Minister added, but his heart was full of sorrow this time.

Ajmer was famous throughout the world for the "Durgah." Although the "Durgah" was safe yet a number of Muslims had left Ajmer which was most regrettable. "We are duty bound," the Prime Minister stated, "to give them full protection. Although we fully sympathise and shall help refugees from Pakistan we must at the same time see that every Muslim lives here with safety and honour. The ideals of Pakistan are neither ideal nor can they be followed here.

CONDEMNED

We not only want every Muslim to stay here but also desire those who had left should return to their homes."

Pandit Nehru said: "We condemned and opposed the Muslim League for propagating factionalism and the Two Nation theory but now we find that these evils are finding a place even among Hindus and Sikhs. As Minister-in-charge of Foreign Affairs, I can say authoritatively that the prestige of India has suffered a great deal during the last five months before the eyes of the world due to narrowness of thought and quarrelling among ourselves. We must unify and gain strength, but not to misuse it. Killing and looting is no strength, and on the contrary it will destroy our independence. It is for the people of India to decide what way they want to follow and it is the people who make a government or a Prime Minister. Big changes in the history of a country are followed by big revolutions but you should not allow yourself to be swayed away by false notions."

Pandit Nehru referred to Kashmir and said that India had sent military aid to help their Muslim brothers in their fight for freedom against the aggressors. Kashmir was strategically very important. Such distressing events which had happened in Ajmer last month could naturally give rise to doubts in the minds of Kashmir people as to the treatment they might get from Indian people.

STICK TO CONGRESS IDEALS

"The Congress", Pandit Nehru added, "has placed certain ideals before the country but if the people do not like them they should formulate some other ideals. The All-India Congress Committee at its last meeting unanimously declared its decision on communalism and on the question of minorities. That is the ideal for the present Government and although I admit some failure in its implementation we shall not flinch from it, and shall do everything to carry it out. No state based on religion can exist in the present day world.

"In the fight for freedom the Congress was alone but now a number of parties have come on the arena only to destroy that freedom. Congress is still powerful and is not afraid of such disruptive forces. They may only delay our progress but they shall never be able to destroy our freedom. Whoever is communal-minded is the greatest enemy of this country.

VISITS "DURGAH"

Earlier Pandit Nehru visited the "Durgah" where he was received with great enthusiasm by a huge crowd of Muslims.

Addressing them Pandit Nehru expressed great sorrow at the events of the last few days and said that it was a problem not of Ajmer alone but of the whole country. It had to be solved if they did not desire their independence to perish. The Government of India, Pandit Nehru said, wanted equal freedom to every man of any religion. Fear was the greatest enemy of men and he asked them to get rid of it.

Pandit Nehru accompanied by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and Merwar and the President of the Provincial Congress Committee made a round of the City and visited mosques houses and shops damaged or burnt during the disturbances last month.

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BOMBAY WINS INTER-'VARSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): Bombay won the Inter-University Cricket Championship defeating Agra by an innings and 21 runs.

Bombay scored 269 in their First Innings while Agra were all out for 113 in their second knock, having scored 135 in their first.

After lunch Agra were all out for 113 Taluqdar, the Agra Skipper, was the top scorer with twenty-two runs. Upte captured three wickets for twenty-nine runs.

Australia Beat England

LONDON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Australia beat England by eleven points to zero in their International Rugby Union match at Twickenham this afternoon. Australia were leading by three points to zero at half-time.

THREE WORLD RECORDS RATIFIED

Three world records were today ratified by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

They are: 1500 metres:— Three minutes 43 seconds by Lennart Strand, of Sweden, on July 16, 1947. This equals the record already held by another Swede Gundar Haegg.

Relay (4 by 1500 metres)—Fifteen minutes 34 point 6 seconds by Gevile Idrotts of Sweden. the four men are. Aberg, Bergtsson, Bergkvist and Eriksson set up on July 27, 1947.

Thirty-thousand Metres—One hour forty minutes 49 point 8 seconds by Mikko Hietanen of Finland on September 28, 1947. Hietanen has also applied for the fifteen miles record of one hour 18 minutes 48 seconds and it is still under consideration.

Malayan Badminton Stars Give Exhibition Matches

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): Veritable feat of badminton was served up for local enthusiasts during the two-day visit here of the Malayan Badminton Team, accompanied by some of India's leading exponents of the game, including George Lewis, Davinder Mohan. Shirke and Mugwe.

The exhibition matches between Leong and Davinder and between Samuel and George Lewis were inconclusive, each player taking a set in two-game matches. In the Doubles events the most interesting match was that between Samuel and Dural and Shirke and Mugwe which the Indian pair won 15/13, 10/15, 15/10. Following were results of the Singles exhibitions (two games) Leong versus Davinder Mohan 15/2, 10/15 Samuel versus Lewis 15/6, 15/17.

First athletic sports held under the auspices of the Indian Globe Sports Club at Cooperage ground. Photo shows winners of the 1600 meters flat race.

ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS BOMBED

Seventy Reported Killed: Attackers Disguise As Irish Fusiliers

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (UPA).—A bomb believed to have been planted by the Stern Gang exploded today in the Grand Mufti's Arab Higher Committee headquarters in the heart of Arab Jaffa.

A Government spokesman said that 15 Arabs "believed all dead" had been brought to the Government hospital.

The spokesman—Public Information Officer Charles Tetford—said that he believed there were more bodies under the rubble and debris of the headquarters into which the Sternists had penetrated reportedly disguised as Arabs. Rescue workers were hampered in their probe for casualties by a heavy storm which has halted sniping along Jaffa-Tel Aviv no-man's land for the past 24 hours.

Officials said that a heavy rainstorm hampered the police, firemen and Red Cross workers digging for casualties in the rubble and debris of the headquarters.

The police were investigating how the Jewish underground managed to penetrate into the heart of Arab Jaffa and plant the bomb in the large two-storey building surrounded day and night by scores of Najada men.

Forty Arabs were still believed missing today in the Jaffa explosion according to official reports.

The explosion created confusion in the nearby Jaffa central prison where several scores of prisoners tried desperately to overpower their guards and escape. The uprising was immediately suppressed.

Scores of men dressed as Arabs but "suspected of being Jews" were rounded up and brought to Jaffa police stations for screening.

It was reported without confirmation that British troops blew up an Arab house in the zone between the two cities after an Arab sniper had killed a British soldier at noon today.

The Arab High Committee headquarters are in the "Clock Square", next to Barclay's Bank close to the all-Arab shopping centre and 500 yards from Jaffa port.

A JEEP DOES IT.

"Reuter" adds: Unconfirmed Arab sources said to-night that about 70 people were killed when a jeep, believed to have been driven by Jewish terrorists, exploded in crowded Central Jaffa to-day, blasting Barclay's Bank, the Arab National Committee building, the Central Police Station and about fifteen shops.

A first British official casualty list said that 59 persons were killed and wounded.

Two jeeps halted outside the bank, the occupants of one jumped out, rushed into the other and drove off in the direction of Jewish Tel Aviv.

The second jeep blew up a few minutes later with a shattering roar, Arab sources said.

The dynamiters, believed to be Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists, wore the uniform, badges and green cockades of the Irish fusiliers, it was officially announced. This was the second time they had done so in Jaffa this week. On December 31 a jeepload wearing the same type of uniform and cockades raked Arabs with gunfire wounding ten.

The situation in Jerusalem was reported under control to-night after nearly 24 hours of sporadic fighting in the walled off Jewish quarters of the old city.

Six British soldiers and four British Police had so far been wounded since the disturbances flared up at dusk last night.

Troops, using teargas, to-day drove a wedge between defending Jews and heavily-armed Arab attackers who broke into the old city early this morning after a six day siege of its 2,000 inhabitants.

Severe fighting broke out after the Arabs blew up two gates and burst into the quarter to meet a hail of machine-gun and rifle fire from Haganah, the Jewish Defence Militia, posts around the Wailing Wall.

The Arabs, after attacking four times, were forced by the British troops to retire to deserted houses outside the quarter from which they sporadically engaged Jewish gunmen.

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR NEW ELECTIONS

Condemns "Dictatorship For Conquerors Of East"

ST. ETIENNE, Jan. 4, (U. P. A.): Charles de Gaulle in his first major speech since his party polled a majority in last October's Municipal elections today attacked those "who seek to ruin France in order to establish a dictatorship for the conquerors of the East," and called for a return to "free enterprise."

The General called for increased production, unity and a tax programme which would force those "who have so far escaped" to pay. Thus, he echoed the programmes of the present Government whose new financial programme is based on increased taxation, and the Communist Party whose slogan since liberation has been "Produce."

De Gaulle differed from other parties, however, in his call for a "strong state authority" on which he has insisted ever since he returned to France. De Gaulle quit his post as head of the Government on this issue in January, 1946.

Although his supporters have been unsparing in their criticism of the present Government, the war-time leader of the Free French denied that its members are "unworthy or incapable." However, he said that they do not have a "strong and continuous authority which is indispensable to all great accomplishments of a Government."

Although De Gaulle's speech has been widely heralded as offering a new "Social and Labour platform," he seemed to echo the programme of France's new non-political Labour group, anti-Communist third force when he called for a labour movement "which is renovated, that is to say, purely professional, free, constructive and completely free from politics.

Hinting at the need for new elections, de Goulle said, "It is time that our people give themselves, after the new elections, to the public powers in accord with their wishes and consequently legitimate and are able to lead them to salvation and renovation. It is high time that those who are trying to drag France to ruin in order to set up a dictatorship in the interests of the conquerors of the East see that the opportunities they had hoped to find in our failures and misery have escaped them."

He said that it is "high time" for a "union of the French people so that the Republic may be rebuilt from [illegible] to top."

R. I. F. BOMB RAIDERS' CONCENTRATIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): Defence Ministry Communique on Kashmir tonight said:—"Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force bombed known raiders' concentrations south of Uri and near Palandri. Our aircraft also flew on reconnaissance in support of our ground troops.

"Except for one engagement with raiders south of Uri, which was repulsed by our patrol, there is nothing to report from other areas.

MICHAEL LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND

BUDAPEST, Jan. 4, (Reuter): As the special train with drawn window blinds carrying ex-King Michael from Rumania left Budapest station this morning on the way to Switzerland, the window of the last saloon carriage in the train opened and Michael appeared.

He gave a friendly smile to assembled correspondents, but would not answer shouted questions.

Michael—he is travelling as Prince Michael Mohenzollern Siegmaringen and his mother, Queen Helen, as the Duchess of Schleswig Holstein—and his party of thirty, were provided with emigrant passports which state that they are not valid for re-entry into Rumania.

Michael's train, which has left Sinaia, 75 miles from Bucharest, last night, stopped at Ferenz Waros station on the outskirts of Budapest.

Police surrounded the station and only guards and newspapermen were allowed on the platform.

Congressmen's "Honesty"

Sardar Explains "Secret Of Success"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told members of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party in an address this afternoon that one great factor which constituted the secret of success of Congressmen as administrators was honesty. He said people had come to place their faith in Congress Ministries because they considered such ministries to be incorruptible. So long as Congress Ministries remained honest there was no danger. The Sardar also asked Congressmen to work with the same spirit of sacrifice that had animated them in the fight for independence.

Sardar Patel dwelt on the great necessity of maintaining discipline within the Party.

Among those who met Sardar Patel to-day was a deputation from West Bengal.

GENERAL STOP WORK ORDERS IN ITALY

ROME, Jan. 4, (UPA): Continued demonstrations against unemployment brought two more general stop work orders today for factory employees in Padua and fishermen in five Adriatic coastal towns.

In Venice province, salaried farm workers started an indefinite general strike yesterday. The Padua general strike order followed a two-hour protest strike yesterday and will begin on Thursday.

Meanwhile, it was announced the Government's new Ministerial Committee for "defence of Republican institutions" had notified the Communist-dominated Labour Confederation that the Government intended to guard all rights of workers, including the right to strike, but "has requested the directors of the Confederation to prevent attempts of street blocking, street violence or carrying of arms."

TWO VIEWS ON CALCUTTA GENERAL STRIKE

Left Parties To Stage Protest Against Security Bill

CALCUTTA, January 4, (API): Differences continue over the General Strike called for tomorrow by the General Council of the Bengal Trade Union Congress, to demonstrate opposition to the West Bengal Security Bill. The Provincial Legislative Assembly meets tomorrow to consider the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, has called upon the public, and particularly, on students and workers, not to join the strike, which he says, has been sponsored by interested parties at this critical juncture in the life of the nation. He has also asked Congress Committees to mobilise public opinion against the strike and to utilise volunteers to maintain peace and give protection to the people in their respective areas.

The Secretary of the Bengal branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has urged the public and the working class in particular not only not to join the general strike but to resist it in every possible way.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, on the other hand, has asked the public to make the strike a success and maintain a peaceful atmosphere in spite of resistance and provocation. According to a statement issued by him, a Conference held on January 2, attended by representatives of the B.P.T.U.C. the Socialist Republican Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, the Communist Party of India, the Bolshevik party, the Bolshevik Leninist party and the Democratic Vanguard, unanimously decided to support the call for the strike.

Leaders of the Socialist party, Bengal, have declared that they are unable to support or join the strike though they are strongly opposed to the Security Bill.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in his address to a mammoth Calcutta meeting yesterday said that Calcutta had had a taste of a general strike once. He hoped they had not forgotten its lesson and he asked them in all humility to avoid its repetition.

Mahe Goes Dry

MADRAS, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): French Mahe and its adjoining territories went "dry" with effect from January 1, acording to a message received here today. All dealers in liquor have been asked to surrender the balance of stocks held by them. Prohibition has also been introduced in Karaikal and five communds attached to it in French India from the same time.

STOP THIS ONE WAY TRAFFIC

Lohia Suggests Steps To Make Pakistan Honour Its Promises

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader and member of the Food Committee, commenting on the Indo-Pakistan food talks, says, "from such evidence as was brought before us in the Food Committee, unless the situation has completely altered, the Pakistan Government has not honoured its commitments with regard to food. Pakistan was to have given us food while we were to have given Pakistan sugar and other manufactured articles. I understood from our officials that while we were trying to honour commitments, Pakistan was not supplying us the food that it was committed to supply us".

Dr. Lohia adds, "for instance, the Indian and Pakistan Governments had contracted to allow each other's citizens and small police forces to go out in seasch of abducted women. The Pakistan Government is now wanting to conduct these searches itself but denies ever having contracted for Indian search parties doing likewise. All this is an uncomfortable position. I would be the last person to condemn negotiations between India and Pakistan. But I certainly would hate a one-way traffic in which a treaty or a pact is observed by us while it is disregarded by Pakistan.

If I were the Government, I would stop sending manufactured articles fo Pakistan unless I got the food that I was scheduled to get. Similarly, I would refuse to entertain any demand for help in money or material from Pakistan unless by police parties could go out in search of abducted women and Pakistan stopped helping the Kashmir raiders."

BE TRUE ZOROASTRIANS AND GOOD CITIZENS

Dastur Bhathena's Call To Co-religionists

A call to Parsis to follow in the footsteps of Zoroaster and be true Zoroastrians and good citizens was made by Dasturji Maneckji Bhathena while presiding over the gathering held at Albless Baug, Bombay, after the Jashan ceremony was performed, on Sunday, (Dec. 28). The chief item of the evening was the garbas sung in praise of Ahuramazd, the Almighty from whom all blessings emanate. Mr. Homi F. Daji who had arranged the gathering, which was well attended dwelt on the importance of the function arranged in celebration of renewal, as public holiday, of Zoroaster's death anniversary day." (Zathosht-no-Disoe).

MOUNTBATTEN HAS A NEW JOB

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Lord Mountbatten has suggested a new basis of relationship for members of the Commonwealth which would provide common citizenship for Dominion subjects, according to reports current here. The matter is stated to be receiving consideration at the hands of Premier Attlee.

"Reynolds NNews" reports that Lord Mountbatten will be sent to Palestine charged with the task of winding up the mandate.

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PRICE CHANGES
Effective 1st January, 1948.

Modern Library Series (Popular Edition) ..... Rs. 5/- Each.
Modern Library Giants (Full-sized Library Edition) .. Rs. 10/- Each.
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HIGGINBOTHAMS,
Post Box 311, Mount Road, MADRAS.

PASSENGER SAILING TO DIU, NAWABUNDER AND VERAVAL

S. S. KALAVATI sails on THURSDAY the 8th JANUARY 1948 at 9-00 A.M. with passengers for the above ports. For further particulars please enquire with:—

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Phone Nos. 25744 & 22484
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31-12-1947.

RAILWAY USERS DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN "EXCEPTED" ARTICLE IS?

If not, please ascertain from the station staff at the time of booking your goods, parcels, or luggage by rail

The staff will also advise you of the procedure to be followed for the booking of such articles.

If a package containing 'EXCEPTED' articles valued at over Rs. 300/- in all, is not insured with the Railway, the Railway will not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of such a package.

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GALA PREMIERE ON FRIDAY,
Producer-Director
RUSTOM MODI'S
greatest achievement
CENTRAL STUDIO'S LAVISH HIT!
GUL-BAKAVLI
Starring:— FIROZ DASTUR
2 New Starlets:
SANOBAR & RABAB
With MENAKA and JAMSHEDJI
SUPER
(Advance Booking:— 9-30 to 12-30)
(A Western India T. Ltd. Release)

It's POPULAR for its
THEME
KANU DESAI Productions
GITGOVIND
PREM ADIB, SULOCHANA CHATTERJEE, DAVID, LEELA DESAI
MAJESTIC
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Booking 10 to 12 and 5 to 6 p.m.
BROADWAY
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NEXT SATURDAY!
RAJKAMAL'S THOUGHT-PROVOKING SOCIAL
Andhon Ki Duniya
Produced by V. SHANTARAM
Directed by K. DATE
Plans open from Wed.
10 to 11-30, 4-30 to 6 p.m.
LAMINGTON

SUSHILA RANI
in AMAR'S
GVALAN
Producer-Director
BABURAO PATEL
KRISHNA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu Margasirsh Vad 9, 2008.
Muslim: Safar 22, 1367.
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-13 a.m. Sunset: 18-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

WEDDING.

SATARAWALA-BILIMORIA — On the 28th of December, 1947, at Belgaum, Maj. K. T. Satarawala, Indian Administrative Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Satarawala of Mahabaleshwar to Freny, eldest daughter of Mr. K. D. Bilimoria, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Belgaum and Mrs. Bilimoria.

DEATH.

DALAL (Engineer)—Nasarwanji Mancherji, (Retired Civil Engineer) eldest son of Mancherji Bhaiji, father of Shiavux, (Agent Norwich Life Insurance) son-in-law of late Framji Mancherji Colah and brother of late Piroshaw, Expired on 4th Sunday, at 8-40 p.m., at Hoshang House, near Agiary, Gowalia Tank Road. Funeral ceremony at Dongerwadi, Upper Hodiwala Bangli, today, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). Othamna ceremony on Tuesday, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the same place, (Doongarwadi).

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

LAM— Dadabhoy Burjorji Lam, died on Sunday, at 4 a.m. Uthamna ceremony today (Monday), at 3 p.m., B. T.), at Watchagandhy Agiari, Hughes Road, Bombay.

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

HINDI KALA SANG: Presents Christagam (A Hindi Musical Christmas Play written and directed by Fr. George Proksch at 6-30 p.m., today (Monday), St. Xavier's College Hall, Hindi Song Hits—Indian Classical Dances.

BESANT MONTESSORI SCHOOL: The opening Ceremony of the Besant Montessori School at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu, on Tuesday, (6th inst.) at 9 a.m.

MAZDAZNAN SCIENCE EVENING: Today (Monday), at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Various speakers will speak on interesting topics of Science.

ADDRESS TO MR. HOOSEINBOY A. LALLJEE by the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber, at the Taj, today, at 5 p.m. Mr. B. N. Karanjia, will preside.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION: General Meeting of the workers at 10-0 a.m., at Kamgar Sadan, Mazagaon today (Monday).

KAVI-SAMMELAN: In honour of the visit of the great poets from all parts of India on the occasion of the All-India Sahitya Sammelan, the Marwadi Sammelan organised a Kavi-Sammelan at Raja Bahadur Sir Banshilal Pithi Hall, Fanaswadi, on Saturday. Most of the poets attended the Sammelan and recited their poems. Seth Baijhnath Makharia, presided. The poets present included Messrs. Mukul, Anchal, Tewari, Shaymlal Akhtar, Khera, Kamlesh, Chandramukhi Oza, Banshidhar Sukla, etc., Marwadi Sammelan, Bombay, presented a sum of Rs. 100 to each of the poets (who had come from outside) who recited their poems.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams to the French and Russian zones of Germany and to Berlin are restricted to those in plain language and at full or urgent rates only. LC and DLT telegrams will not be admitted. In supersession of previous notification, American Administration now notifies that owing to technical difficulties, telegrams for all points in America and beyond except Canada are subject to delay.

STUDENT CINEGOERS' CONFERENCE

TUESDAY 6th January, 1948.
at
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL
at 4-30 p.m.
Mr. A. S. IYER,
Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay and President of Bombay Board of Film Censor will inaugurate the Conference.

Also don't miss VARIETY PROGRAMME in aid of Poor Students and Refugee Fund by Celebrated artists and Students particularly DANCE by MISS ROHINI WAGLE.

Bhakta DHRUVA
BOMBAY'S Greatest Favourite Picture
11th WEEK
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
An EVERGREEN Release

9th AND LAST WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S Smash-Hit
JEEVAN YATRA
Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-30 p.m.
Sun. 1-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON

LOVE FOR LORD KRISHNA
—made Her Immortal!
See and hear SUBBULAKSHMI and RADHA in—
MEERA
7TH WEEK ....
CENTRAL
Daily:- 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun and Holidays at 12-45
(Adv. Booking:- 10-12, 4 to 6)

B. P. C. C. FELICITATES INDIA'S AMBASSADORS

Syed Hoosain Says Envoys Abroad Will Succeed Only When Their Country Is Strong

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"An Envoy or an Ambassador does not function in a vacuum. He represents his country in the State to which he is accredited. If his country is united great, progressive and prosperous, his own credit and prestige and capacity gain in proportion", said Dr. Syed Hoosain, India's Ambassador-designate to Egypt, at a reception held in his honour at the Congress House this evening.

For two generations the Congress carried on a crusade for the attainment of national freedom. During this period, like any healthy vital organism, the Congress had had the resilience and the adaptability to change its colour and complexion to suit the varying exigencies of the time and situation. Its goal having been realised on August 15 last, it has now to vindicate and fulfil that freedom for the greater glory, happiness and prosperity of her people.

HEART OF ASIA

Geographically India represented the heart of the Asia, nay of the Oriental world. The eyes of all its neighbours, Eastern and Western, were turned upon India in the expectation that she would rise to the full stature of her obvious destiny.

India could not afford to fall down in the expectations and lose the marvellous goodwill of her neighbours. In the circumstances India could not afford and should not tolerate any narrow parochial outlook.

Having emerged upon the international scene as a full-fledged sovereign nation after her compulsory isolation and segregation from the rest of the world for nearly 200 years, India had to play a vital role of major importance in the UNO, the UNESCO and other world organisations as a power for peace among mankind. Let not her sons and daughters weaken and betray her by following those of her enemies right inside our country who were out to cause disruption and sabotage, whatever the fancy labels by which their organisations were named.

Dr. Syed Hoosain made an eloquent plea that our people should realise the full implications of the transformation which took place on August 15, and realising those implications must be ready to shoulder their new obligations that their country might be worthy of its glorious past.

Earlier, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, welcomed Dr. Syed Hoosain, and Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Ambassador-designate to Switzerland, and expressed his confidence that the two Envoys would be able to promote friendly and fraternal relations between India and the countries to which they were accredited.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXHIBITION FIRE

Stall-holders Demand Full Compensation

A meeting of the stall-holders of the F. I. A. I. Exhibition held on Sunday, at the Exhibition grounds unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the stall-holders is of opinion that the responsibility for the losses caused by the fire is that of the managing Committee of the F. I. A. I. Exhibition organisers. In their letter of 12th Dec. 1947 in para four they had fully assured that all precautions were taken against fire but in practice they had not done anything of the kind. Hence all responsibility for the fire lies on the shoulders of the members of the committee."

The meeting decided to demand that Exhibition organisers should fully compensate the losses of the stall-holders immediately.

They also decided to take the matter to Court.

Progressive Group's Reception To Dr. Syud Hossain

The Progressive Group will give reception to Dr. Syud Hossain, at the Taj Mahal Hotel (Banquet Room) today (Monday) at 7 p.m.

Beggar Nuisance At Bombay V. T.

A local correspondent writes:—

"Since the last several years Victoria Terminus and Suburban Stations became notorious as shelters of beggars, pick-pockets and bad characters. They were carrying on their nefarious trade for a long time. With a view to prevent this nuisance, Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, has taken keen interest and has specially appointed a Police squad under Mr. L. S. Baindur, Sub-Inspector of Police on this special job from the middle of December and within a short time they have succeeded in trapping a large number of pick-pockets and beggars. It is satisfactory to find that this nuisance is almost disappearing from Railway platforms of Victoria Terminus. The special Police squad deserves the blessings of the travelling public for removing this nuisance which was persisting for years.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.
BOMBAY, Sunday.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor-Designate of Bombay has arrived.

General Sir Rob Lockhart and Captain J. Leak, A. D. C., have left.

The Governor of Bombay received Sir Sorab Saklatvala and the Rev. J. H. Patterson.

The Hon. Prime Minister and Mrs. Kher came to lunch.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Jan. 5, (Monday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-00 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Govindrao Barnanpurkar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 Vimal Wakde (M. Songs) 9-0 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Bhairaon) 12-0 p.m. Programme of special interest to women (U and H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Light Selections 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 International Concert Orch. (Strauss) 2-0 Wilhelm Backhaus Pianoforte (Delibes-Dohnanyi) 2-10 London Palladium Orch. 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Sharadchandra Maratne (Vocal) 5-30 U. L. Shah (Noorani) (Thumri aur Ghazal) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Narayanlal Arya (Vocal) 6-30 Vimal Wakde (Vocal) 6-50 Sharadchandra Marathe (Vocal) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Narayanlal Arya (Vocal) 7-30 Avti Kalnun Gujrat (G) 7-45 Bhajan Aur Geet (Bhajan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round-up 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Book Review (E) 10-0 Vimal Narvekar (Shankarakaran) 10-30 Yestwantrai Purohit (Kayal vilambit aur Drut).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Bhakti 8-45 Instrumental Music 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 Kantilal Patanwala (Vocal) 8-15 Vimal Wakde (M. Songs) 9-0 Yeshwantray Purohit (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) 9-30 U. L. Shah (Ghazal) 10-0 Arthur Jacobs—Pianoforte (Voumans) 10-15 Ken Mac's Band (Popular Dance Music).

RASHTRA SEVA DAL

An Appeal For Help

Mr. R. D. Bakare, Dal Pramukh of the Rashtra Seva Dal, Bombay writes:—

It is now known to all that the proposed rally of the Rashtra Seva Dal on the sixth anniversary of the organisation had to be abandoned due to the restrictive orders of the police These orders were served at a stage when the arrangements of the function were nearly complete. The President Designate for the occasion, Shri Jayaprakashji, specially flew from Assam to Bombay for the purpose. Perhaps unintentionally but strangely enough the restrictive orders were conveyed to the Dal Officers about the very moment the President-designate reached the air port.

Thousands of volunteers, many of them young boys and children, arrived at the site for camping only to see the ground occupied by the police. The volunteers had to spend the night at the camp site as the negotiations were going on. A number of public-spirited residents of the locality, however, generously made arangements to put up the volunteers for the night and spared them the ordeal of a chilly, open-air sleepless night. The Rashtra Seva Dal is grateful for this generous sympathy shown to it and will ever strive to deserve it.

VOLUNTEERS SACRIFICE

The arrangements for the function involved an expenditure of about ten thousand rupees, every pie of which was raised by voluntary contributions from the volunteers themselves. Several of them had to forego a meal a day to make up their contribution, while others had contributed half a month's earning. Hundreds had laboured hard to assure the success of the occasion and the success of the rally would have been for them the realisation of a dream for which they had sacrificed so much. Yet each one of them accepted without recalcitrance the abandonment of the function on which they had so much set their hearts.

However the good cheer, the perseverance, the singleness of purpose of the volunteers cannot alone make good the heavy pecuniary loss suffered by the Dal due to the cancellation of the rally. The loss will have to be made good as also will funds have to be found to carry the organisation through the coming year. Where else are we to expect this financial aid to come from but the public-spirited citizens of Bombay, who have for the last five years been the guides and friends of the Dal? I request all these friends to extend once again their support and help to the Seva Dal in its present difficulty. Volunteers with receipt books have been instructed to approach citizens individually. Money orders will also be accepted at the following address:

Secretary,
Rashtra Seva Dal Office
Makuba Bldg.,
Delistle Road,
Byculla, Bombay. 27

Bombay Government And Worli Detenus

BOMBAY, Jan. 3, (O.P.I.): The Government of Bombay, it is reliably learnt, do not propose to take any action at present in the case of the Worli detenus, four among whom are still refusing to take food.

Those who are on hunger-strike are now being fed artificially. Though a number of detenus joined the original strikers at one time, they have all gradually given up the strike and only four persons are still persisting.

There are about 250 detenus in the jail. They are kept under detention for alleged complicity in the agrarian trouble which broke out in Thana, some months before.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SAAR

PARIS, Jan. 4 (Reuter): A judicial convention between France and the Saar was signed at the French Foreign Office this afternoon, naming M. Gilbert Grandval, Saar Provisional Governor since 1945 as French High Commissioner for the Saar.

Deccan States' Rulers' Deputation To Wait On Sardar

SANGLI, Jan. 3, (API): A deputation of the rulers of the Board of United Deccan State consisting of Sangli, Miraj (Sr)., Miraj (Jr)., Phaltan, Ramdurg, and Kurundwad, it is understood, will wait on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in charge of States Department on January 10 when he is likely to visit Bombay.

It is understood the deputation will discuss with Sardar Patel the future of the Deccan Union State and its merger with the Bombay Province.

Mirajkar On Students' Federation Ban

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, President, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

"I have carefully read the Communique issued by the Government of Bombay in connection with the Police firing and lathi-charge on students on the evening of 31st December. The Government of Bombay can plead no justification whatsoever for the attack on 1,500 young students — boys and girls who had gathered from all parts of India to hold their conference. The Government of Bombay most unjustifiably banned their conference on the ground of communal tension in the city. And inspite of repeated requests and protests made by such eminent persons like Mr. N. M. Joshi, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Prof. N. R. Phatak, the Government refused to lift the ban.

Students have always been in the forefront of India's struggle for freedom and once again have they shown us the way how to fight fearlessly for democratic rights and liberties. By distorting facts and by insinuating that the Bombay Communists were inspiring and guiding the students to break the ban, the Government is seeking to mislead the people and hide from them the real issue of the infringement of civil liberties.

The British imperialists always justified police firing and lathi charges on Indian people, under the plea of 'self defence' and our people always understood what it really meant. The Government communique says that only 40 cases of tear gas action were reported while as a matter of fact, more than 500 students had to be treated for tear-gas shelling.

ASOK MEHTA'S STATEMENT

The ban on meetings and assemblies must immediately go and full democratic liberties be assured to the people. In this context, Sjt. Asok Mehta's statement makes a surprising reading. He attributes the tragedy of firing and lathi-charges to the jittery and obstinate Home Member of Bombay failing to see the whole system working behind this Home Member. Interpolating his hatred for Communists in the issue of the defiance of the ban, Socialist Asok has failed to see and appreciate the stand taken by the students to defend people's rights. If the ban was bad, it should not make any difference for the Socialists that it was imposed by the Congress Ministry. Does the anti-democratic content of the gag-order differ from its hideousness when the gag is put by their colleagues in the Congress instead of by a British bureaucracy? Because of this anti-Communist political conjunctivities, Sjt. Mehta's eyes are missing a glorious page in the students' movement.

His concern about many innocent workers being victims of Governments' folly and Communist machinations, amounts to acquiescence in the police violence on the students.

STOCKHOLM SPECIALIST TO TREAT STALIN?

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3, (Reuter). Professor Elis Berven Sweden's leading Cancer specialist left for Moscow by air today after an urgent summons from the Russian authorities to "assist in treatment of a serious cancer case."

Reports from Helsinki said that the Russians had arranged for a special plane to take Professor Berven from Finland to Moscow.

Reuter adds: "Izvestia", the Soviet Government newspaper, reported in March 1947 that Marshal Stalin had called on two Soviet scientists, Klueva and Roskin to abandon all routine project and devote themselves entirely to Cancer research.

Colleagues of Prof. Berven, believed tonight the unknown patient for whom he was today summoned by air to Russia was in fact Generalissimo Stalin.

The Professor left Stockholm this morning for Helsinki, where a special Russian plane was waiting to convey him to Moscow.

Swedish Cancer Specialist Flown To Moscow

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3, (UPA): The Swedish cancer specialist, Professor Elis Berven, left by plane for Moscow today to operate on an unnamed Soviet official.

At his departure he refused to reveal the name of his patient, asserting that he did not know himself. He said that he had been asked by the Soviet Embassy to hurry to Moscow to help Russian doctors in a "very serious case of cancer."

Asked whether he could at least confirm that the name of the patient was not Stalin, he said that he, as a physician, could not reveal the names of patients without their knowledge.

MOLOTOV'S REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE

"Four-Power Council Must Prepare Jap Peace Treaty"

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Russia's view that the Council of Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, Russia and China should prepare the Japanese peace treaty was reiterated in a Note to China by M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, on Dec. 30, Moscow Radio reported today.

M. Molotov said this preparatory work could be organised by the Council with the participation of other States members of the Far Eastern Commission, "similarly to the manner in which such work in the preparation of the peace treaty with Germany will be organised.

Copies of the Note were being sent to Britain and the United States.

The Note added: "It is known that the Draft procedure for the preparation of the German Peace Treaty, on a considerable part of which agreement has, at the present time, been reached in the Council of Foreign Ministers, envisages the institution of a number of Committees and sub-Committees and also on information and consultative conference.

"The inclusion of the states-members of the Far Eastern Commission in the work of such committees and also in corresponding sub-committees and the information and consultative conference will ensure the necessary attention to the interests of these Powers in the preceding the Peace Conference".

M. Molotov was replying to a Chinese Note which expressed the view that the Far Eastern Commission should prepare the Japanese Peace Treaty.

The Soviet reply said the Chinese view that "the functions of the Far Eastern Commission have a direct relation to the Peace Conference for Japan" could not be recognised as well-founded, as the Commission was excluded from settling territorial questions "which is obviously one of the important component parts of the future peace settlement for Japan"

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

The College Convocation for presenting Diplomas to the successful candidates at the College examinations held in the 2nd half of the year 1947, will be held in the Council Hall of the College, Hospital Avenue, Parel, Bombay, on Friday the 9th instant. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.L.A. Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, will deliver the Convocation Address.

VISION IN STEEL

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WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 4, (API): The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 4th January 1948.

A fresh western disturbance is moving through North and East Punjab. A shallow "low" has also developed over Berar, the west Central Provinces and adjoining parts of Hyderabad. Thundershowers have occurred locally in west Central India and at a few stations in the west United Provinces and the East Central Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, January 4, (API): The following is the Weather Chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours I.S.T. on 4th January 1948.

Ahmedabad 76 52 0 2.1 plus 1.9; Bangalore 80 59 0 1.1 minus 2.0; Baroda 81 44 0 0 —. Belgaum 85 61 0 2.9 plus 1.0, Bhopal 77 47 T 1.1 minus 0.1; Bhuj 73 48 0 0 minus 1.5; BOMBAY 80 63 0 0 minus 0.7; Delhi 65 47 0 1.7 plus 1.2; Karachi 78 48 0 0.3 —; Mahabaleshwar 74 57 0 0.7 minus 1.1; Mangalore 90 73 0 1.4 minus 2.0; Marmagao 86 71 0 0 minus 1.5; Poona 87 56 0 0.4 minus 0.9; Rajkot 74 47 0 0 minus 0.3. Rawalpindi nil; Shillong nil; Sholapur 87 67 0 0.4 minus 1.4; Simla 48 30 0 1.0 minus 1.0; Surat 82 51 0 0 minus 0.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy, and the dividing of our grief.

—CICERO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NEED FOR STATESMANSHIP

The language and arguments of the memorandum submitted by the Government of India to the Security Council and the restrained statement by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the Kashmir issue compare very favourably with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's perhaps calculated outburst at his Press Conference in Karachi. That outburst constitutes a conspicuous corroboration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's comment on Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's statement, namely, that the Pakistan spokesman was trying to obscure the Kashmir issue in a forest of irrelevancies. Mr. Liaquat Ali, indeed, has gone further and thrown his colleague's comparative restraint to the winds. He has set forth the essential outlines of Pakistan's defence more luridly and to that extent weakened his weak "case", if "case" there is, further. His irrelevancies do not affect the merits of the Kashmir dispute or the basic justification for reference to the Security Council, namely, urgency arising out of a virtual war that is going on and which may produce wider and graver repercussions. Even that part of his statement, which deals with the "background" to the dispute is palpably unimpressive. He ignores and skips over facts and events narrated in India's memorandum, begins the background nearly a month after the beginning, evades the question of India's unanswered communications and where he does not evade them, he offers excuses that are ridiculous. Whereby he himself strengthens India's "bona fides." And when he seeks to argue away the raids into Kashmir territory he gives an exhibition of lapse of memory in regard to earlier statements by responsible Pakistan leaders including himself. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has declared that the best available man in Pakistan will be sent to put Pakistan's case before the Security Council. Pakistan will certainly need the very best man to defend its "case."

We do not know who that eminent and extra-ordinarily able man will be. But we do earnestly wish that the person chosen was the "best" man in another important sense, a sense the vital importance of which, we deeply regret, the leaders of Pakistan do not yet show any disposition to appreciate fully. Pakistan is, of course, entitled to introduce as many irrelevancies as it desires into its case and to raise as many other issues, connected or unconnected with Kashmir, as it wants before the Security Council. That body may be trusted to consider and dispose of them all on their merits, and then decide the Kashmir issue on its merits. The "best" man, in the vitally important sense, will be needed to help, in co-operation with the Indian representative, in the settlement of the dispute in a manner which ends the trouble and does not allow it to widen its scope and effects. Kashmir is, apart from the present trouble itself, a powder magazine which threatens much more than Kashmir itself and not only the present either. It threatens an entire country and the future of its four hundred million inhabitants. It is necessary to have a consciousness of the profound gravity of the situation and its potentialities. It is also necessary to view, and deal with, the Kashmir dispute not merely in its strictly present perspective—as if it were a case between two litigants, in a court of law to be fought with all verbal weapons regardless of effect on future relations between the parties The situation calls for a high degree of statesmanship so that the Indo-Pakistan dispute and its settlement through the Security Council may not intensify mutual antagonism but, on the contrary, may be utilised as the beginning of mutual co-operation and friendship, consecrated and consolidated through, say, a Treaty of Alliance covering military, political and economic interests of the two States which, while separate, yet cannot function separately let alone in mutual antagonism.

Free Burma

The 4th of January, 1948 is to Burma what the 15th of August, 1947, is to India, the day of liberation from foreign rule. In either case the liberation has the merit of being due to friendly negotiations rather than to war. In either case, therefore, there is a prospect of cordial relations with Britain. Other foreign countries too have welcomed Burma following India into the brotherhood of free and democratic nations. The relations between India and Burma are destined to be far more friendly and helpful than they could be under common subjection to foreign imperialist rule. There are ancient cultural links between the two neighbouring countries and may the growth of friendship between the two be as steady and certain as the growth of the sapling of the Bodhi tree from Buddhagaya, carried to Burma to be planted there by Dr. Rajendra Prasad on behalf of India. Together the two countries are bound to use no small influence in safeguarding the interests of all Asiatic countries.

Like India, Burma too may have to face the troubles caused by internal discord. A portent of these has already appeared in the deplorable murder of Aung San, the Burmese Premier, rightly honoured by the Burmese as the architect of their freedom, and six of his colleagues in July last. But the reaction that followed the murders promises a long era of national unity. Even then there are difficulties ahead. War-torn Burma has to undertake a huge programme of reconstruction in spite of her depleted State revenue indebtedness and the difficulty of raising internal capital. Foreign relations, too, are said to be complicated by reports of territorial claims from China, Siam and even Assam. But we feel confident that Burma will successfully overcome her difficulties as India is doing her own. Nay, we feel confident that India will actively help Burma in solving her difficulties. For, as pointed out by Pandit Nehru in his message to Burma, the two countries have been so closely associated in the past that anything that happens in either country affects the other. We share Pandit Nehru's hope that a time will no doubt come before very long when we may develop, in common with other near-by countries, machinery for our close cooperation. In any case we join many others in India and abroad in congratulating Burma on her hard-won independence and wish her peace, prosperity and many-sided progress.

Frankly Speaking

Indigenous Medicine

In the course of his presidential address to the 35th session of the Indian Science Congress at Patna during the week-end Sir Ramnath Chopra made out a timely plea for a suitable synthesis of the Western and indigenous systems of medicine. Sir Ramnath points out that the indigenous systems still cater for the needs of the major portion of the population, particularly in rural areas. They only need to be developed on modern scientific lines. And it is most unscientific to condemn them as unscientic just because they differ or seem to differ from the Western allopathic system. How precisely a synthesis between the Indian and the Western systems can be effected may well be considered by a competent representative Committee appointed by Government. One thing is certain that the State should undertake and subsidise systematic research in the indigenous drugs and systems of medicine. We must also repeat our suggestion that the indigenous systems may well be subjects for a post-graduate diploma or degree of our universities.

A Disastrous Accident

We deeply regret the destruction, by fire, of a large number of stalls at the Free India Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in the city. The damage caused is estimated at several lakhs of rupees. It is some relief to note that there was no loss of life or any serious injury and that the livestock kept on view were all saved. The cause of the fire is still uncertain. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, says that the fire was not due to any electrical fuse as the main switch was off at that moment. Many others, too, have expressed the same view. However, as a measure of precaution against similar mishaps in the future an inquiry into the cause of the fire is necessary. It is said that many of the stalls were not insured. That was most unwise. But whatever relief is possible must be organised for the benefit of those who have lost heavily. It is a pity, indeed, that a splendidly organised exhibition should have met with such a disastrous end. We offer our sincere sympathies to the stall-keepers who have suffered heavy losses and also to the organisers of the Exhibition.

Combat Communalism

At huge public meetings at Calcutta and Shillong Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel impressed upon the people the most urgent need of the country, namely, to combat communal prejudices. Democracy in the best sense of the term can succeed in India only to the extent the people subordinate communal to national interests. Speaking of Bengal in particular, Sardar Patel rightly remarked that there was no reason why partition should be allowed to raise a wall of hostility between East and West Bengal. They have, he pointed out, one language, a common culture, common traditions and a common way of life. Despite partition the two provinces can and ought to live as friends. Nay, what is true of the two provinces is, as the Sardar observes, equally true of the States of India and Pakistan. Unfortunately, the relations between the two States are now so strained and men's minds have become so super-sensitive that even well-meant friendly criticism and suggestions are grossly misrepresented. One should, therefore, be extraordinarily careful not to indulge in unnecessary criticism by members of one State regarding the other. Nor is it wise to imagine dangers where there are none and to make these an occasion for militant language. One cannot do better than follow the example of Gandhiji in dealing with the communal problem. That he is right is evident from the fact that he is hailed as a friend by both Hindus and Muslims.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Interest On Loans

Sir,—The Government of Bombay deserves to be congratulated for fixing the maximum interest on loans at 6 and 9 p.c. for secured and unsecured loans respectively. A similar delimitation of dividends would conduce to distribute more evenly the profits from business enterprises. When the excess profits tax was in operation there was a welcome tendency to utilise profits to the advantage of employees and other activities useful to the public. A similar desirable result might follow from fixing a maximum for dividends.—Yours, etc.

T. S. VENKATRAMAN

Abolition Of Caste—A National Need

Sir,—India has been losing her battles not on account of her inferior soldiers but her inefficient generals. Our Rajputs, Sikhs Dogras and Gurkhas have no enqual in bravery, nevertheless we have been gradually retreating for the last 1300 years, since the invasion of Sind by Mohd. Bin Kasim. The British conquered the Sikhs with an army raised from the United Privinces and afterwards in 1857 the Sikhs under British command defeated the same U. P. soldiers. The victory was always on the side of the army commanded by the British General. The reason is, a caste ridden society like the Hindus, can produce good soldiers good philosopers, and good speakers but not generals efficient and competent enough to win a battle. Caste has separated the good and bad qualities of man and accumulated them in different castes. It has made our Brahmans intellectuals but vain, our Kshatriyas brave but indiscreet, our Vaishyas good businessmen but timid and our Shudras hard working but void of sense of humanity, for the caste prohibits intermixing of different blood by intermarriage. Now to make a good general not only valour and fearlessness are needed in a man but discretion also. But the combination of the discretion of Brahman and valour of Rajput has been made impossible by ban on intercaste marriage. The present Hindu society can produce men like Gandhi, Nehru and Rajagopalacharya, but not Churchill and Mountbatten, who not only can fight and win wars but can also competently rule as civil officers. Even Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab had to engage French generals for his army If, therefore, India is to have her own victorious generals the Union Government must take steps to abolish casts system without any further delay otherwise the history will not cease to repeat itself.—Yours, etc.

SANT RAM,
President, Jat Pat Torak Mandal.
(Anti Caste Association).
Hoshiarpur.

Inter-Commerce Examination

Sir,—The Sir Kikabhai Premchand College of Commerce, Surat, though recently started, has been growing popular and has on its roll about 300 pupils, of whom about 150 are in the First Year Com. Class and over one hundred in the Inter Com. Class.

Since the Inter Com. Class consists of over 100 pupils, it is but natural that this large number has got to go out of Surat, either to Baroda or Bombay, for the University Examination. This entails upon the students hardships and inconvenience such as travelling in congested trains lodging in hotels, becoming unwelcome guests in some families in these days of rationing and scarcity of other necessaries of life, incurring needless extra expenditure.

In order to make the pupils of the Inter Com. Class (and their parents too) free from worries, hardships and suspense, it is imperative to hold the Inter Com. Examination at Surat from 1948 and onwards.

The University will have no difficulty in doing so, if it really means to satisfy this urgent public need, by adopting a little more sympathetic attitude. The Inter Arts and Science Examinations are held by the University in the M. T. B. College premises. The University can as well hold and conduct the Inter Com. Examination in the same buildings at the same time, as the dates for all these 3 examinations are the same.

The M.T.B. College premises will find no difficulty in accommodating one hundred and more pupils of the Inter Com. Class along with Inter Arts and Science pupils, when about 1300 pupils, Matric candidates, are accommodated there easily every year.

Again, there will be no inconvenience about the Printing Press, as the Press that undertakes the printing of the Inter Arts and Science Examinations question-papers can very well be requested to afford facilities for the printing of the Inter Com. Examination papers.

Whether parents or the College authorities move or not in this direction, it behoves the University to consider this matter generously and make Surat a University Centre also for the Inter Com. Examination.

Such a convenience, I am sure, will be a great blessing to the pupils concerned in these unfortunate days of all-round dearness, inconveniences and communal disturbances.—Yours, etc.

R. C. DIWAN

War Against The "Pugree"

Bombay Government's Elaborate Plans To Scotch The Evil

(BY "A CITIZEN")

Since the promulgation of the Bombay Land Requisition Ordinance, popularly known as the 'Housing Ordinance', there has been a lot of criticism of the Ordinance, both in public and in private in the city. From the public criticism appearing in the Press, which has been both constructive and helpful, as well as ill-informed and prejudiced, it appears that its full implications, and particularly Government's intentions and plans have not been fully understood as they ought to have been in such an important matter. I, therefore, attempted to contact official quarters, as well as important non-official circles to get clarification of some of the vital issues involved in the Ordinance. I cannot guarantee that the views, I have given below are absolutely official and legally correct, but I have reason to believe that they represent substantially the official mind or the directions in which it is working.

What The Ordinance Achieves And Does Not

For one thing, the Ordinance has dealt a mortal blow at the notorious "pugree" racket. If any person, whatever his need, is now foolish enough to pay 'pugree' to any landlord or any tenant to secure a tenancy or a subtenancy, he will soon find to his cost that the money is as good as thrown into the gutter, because Government seems determined not only to prosecute the receiver of the 'pugree' but throw out into the street the giver of the 'pugree', without any pity. I understand that the inspecting staff of Government is busy in collecting the necessary data. The public also seems to nave sent over two thousand reports exposing all shady transactions in which landlords and tenants and sub-tenants have colluded and entered into illegal agreements after the coming into force of the Ordinance, but ante-dating tenancy agreements. Such false agreements are worthless in law. I understand that after Sunday 4th January, which is the last date for landlords to report vacancies, hundreds of prosecution cases will be launched by Government and thousands of illegal tenants will be summarily evicted. The public of Bombay cannot be too grateful to Government for this striking achievement. It is certain that in the coming one or two years the rapacious landlords would have robbed the poor people of not less than two or three crores of rupees, as since the influx of refugees, the 'pugree' rate had steeply risen to even Rs. 6,000 for one room and Rs. 40,000 for a flat in the fashionable quarters.

Priority System To Be Followed

In the allotment of vacant premises it seems that Government will follow strictly a well devised priority system. The details of this are kept a closely guarded secret. But the general principles underlying this are quite sound. It was reported some time ago in the Press that the diplomatic services and representatives of Sovereign States, Government servants and essential services, will all have priorities and the public was aghast, whether the common man and the refugees will ever get a chance for years to come, when the available vacant premises are so few, while the people in need are counted in lakhs.

There is no justification for the misapprehension that until every Government servant and essential service worker who has applied for a residence is given a residence nobody else will get anything. Things being equal, a Government servant may get a priority over an essential service man and the latter over others. But, if the need of a common man is greater, then he will get priority over even a Government servant. In fact, no one, whether he is a Government officer or anybody else, will be given a new residence unless his acute need is clearly established. In actual practice, the priority system will simply mean priority of need, and as such, it is thoroughly commendable. I gather that as an additional safeguard of public interests, definite quotas of vacant tenements will be allotted to each and every strata and section of society. Thus, the most significant and praiseworthy feature of the Government plan in a nutshell is that the common man and the poor man can hope to compete against the rich man with whom competition till now was impossible. The actual needs and merits of each case seem to be the only considerations which will influence Government. The only persons who will be given absolute priority are accredited representatives of foreign Governments, and this is justified on the grounds of the honour of India being involved and reciprocity arrangements.

The Ordinance will not enable Government to become a magician and perform the miracle of accommodating about 10 lakhs of surplus population in about a few thousand vacant premises, which only are available just at present. The disappointed peoples will have to hold their souls in patience for some considerable time more till Government's other plans of building new houses on a vast scale are executed.

Public Co-operation Needed

Taken all in all, the limited scope and objectives of the Ordinance mentioned above deserve the unqualified and unstinted co-operation from the public. As a further inducement and encouragement to the public, it seems Government has under sympathetic consideration the numerous requests submitted to Government that public spirited persons who discover and bring to Government's notice, cases of 'pugree', illegal tenancies and other mal-practices by landlords should be rewarded by allotment to them of the very premises indicated by them. Government seems inclined to grant this request, subject to certain safeguards and reasonable conditions. Where such allotment may not be feasible or desirable on grounds of principles, cash rewards as an alternative may even be paid. It is desirable that Government should announce their policy in this respect at an early date to stimulate enthusiastic public co-operation and to bring to book every dishonest landlord or tenant.

What Hopes For Houseless Lakhs

Many people genuinely fear that this Ordinance will create a dangerous situation in the building activities and that this disadvantage will outway its undoubted immediate advantages. It is feared that landlords of Bombay who with few honourable exceptions are notorious for their rapacity may refuse to build new houses. Actually some angry landlords cheated of their expectations of 'pugree' have threatened to leave off unfinished their half-constructed buildings. The public need not care for the hostility of landlords. Apart from Government, Municipality, co-operative societies and large employers of labour having their own schemes of large scale constructions, it is understood that Government has plans up its sleeves, to bring non-co-operating landlords to their senses and on their knees. Government will stop at nothing and will take stringent measures to enforce that areas ear-marked for residential buildings in the Master Plan will not remain vacant, but will be built upon rapidly as soon as building materials like cement, bricks and steel are made available adequately. These materials may be made available at no distant date and a return of 6% on capital under the recently passed Rent Act will be permitted. These are, indeed, generous terms and should satisfy any honourable capitalist and landlord. But should any unscrupulous and overgreedy landlords adopt obstructive tactics, they will be effectively penalised by Government by methods as completely effective as the present Ordinance has been in relation to 'pugree'-taking landlords. The resourcefulness shown by Government on the present occasion gives confidence that Government may rise to the occasion in any future emergency. One such method is to pass an Ordinance that unless a landlord puts up a building on his vacant plot within 12 months from a prescribed date, the plot will be sold by public auction for whatever price it may fetch. Then land bought at Rs. 50 per sq. yard may be sold for Rs. 5 only. Let us confidently hope that the ambition of Government to house decently 30 lakhs of people in Bombay City and Greater Bombay within a period of three to five years at most, will be fully realised.

Government Organisation

In regard to the administration of the Ordinance, certain allegations and fears have been expressed of a likelihood of inefficiency, partiality and corruption, as in the administration of several controls in the past of which the public has bitter experience. It seems that Government has become wiser from past experience and will not allow scope for suspicion. It is understood that the subordinate service staff will not have any voice or even previous knowledge of the allotment of premises which will practically be the responsibility of a distinguished Senior I.C.S. Officer. The working of the Department will be under the close direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Vartak himself. The public can thus rest assured of an early and satisfactory solution of the housing problem and the effective elimination of the 'pugree' evil.

Eradication Of 'Pugree'

(BY S. G. VELINKER, BAR-AT-LAW.)

The successful operation of the Bombay Land Registration Ordinance (V of 1947) which came into effect on 4th December 1947, depends mainly on the co-operation it receives from the public in this Province. One of the principal objects of this Ordinance is to exterminate the pernicious "pugree" system which has become so prevalent of late in the principal cities of the Province of Bombay that it has become a public scandal. Theoretically such co-operation is expected to be freely and readily given. In actual practice, however, such is not be the case for a variety of reasons, principally self-interest of the landlords or their agents. The Ordinance itself is carefully conceived in its spirit and the machinery devised for enforcing its obedience so as to avoid infliction of unreasonable harships on landlords or their agents is commendable. Although over a fortnight has elapsed since the publication of the Ordinance there is very little response to it.

According to one of our evening newspapers, although there were 3,000 to 4,000 vacant tenements in Greater Bombay, on or about the 4th instant no more than about a dozen landlords have notified vacancies. The time allowed by the Ordinance for notifying such vacancies is one month from the date of its publication (4th Dec. 47). It appears, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Ordinance is not likely to elicit a good response or to give much relief to the suffering public.

It seems to be necessary, therefore, for the Government to implement the provisions of the Ordinance by devising some means of circumventing the machinations of the landlords or their agents and the so-called "House agents". Not to do so will show great weakness on the part of the Government. Detection of defaulting landlords and of breaches of the provisions of the Ordinance may be difficult and expensive, but an effort must be made to achieve that end.

INSPECTION OF TENEMENTS

I propose to suggest in this letter some of the means which I think the Government may employ for the purpose. The first thing to do is to engage a sufficiently large number of Officers of experience and tried honesty as Inspectors of premises to ascertain all vacant tenements and maintain a register of them. Such officers must be empowered by law to enter all houses in Greater Bombay at reasonable hours and inspect them.

Some of the methods employed by dishonest landlords may be mentioned here. One such method is to put a padlock on the door of a vacant tenement and inform the Inspector that the occupant, a tenent, has left for some place, the whereabouts of which is not known to the landlord or his servants. In such an event the Inspector must be legally authorised to test the veracity of the statement by opening the padlock by calling a locksmith (Tala-Chaviwalla) or even breaking it in the presence of a "Panch" and making a proper "Pancha-nama" and immediately making a report to some authority appointed for this purpose. After due inquiry action should be taken against the offending landlord and the case should be summarily tried and disposed of as quickly as possible. In the event of a conviction, deterrent though not vindictive punishment should be awarded. Every house in Bombay should be visited by such Inspectors and the vacancies carefully noted and registered.

In order to get information from time to time various means can be adopted. One of the best sources to supply information of vacancies is the residents and neighbours of the building in which vacant tenements exist. It must be assumed that such residents are not likely to give such information without some incentive. Such incentive may be a promise of a reward out of the fine inflicted on the conviction of the offending landlord. In the case of non-residents of the building a promise to give priority to their application for housing accommodation. The employment of spies for detecting breach of the provisions of the Ordinance is also a legitimate method.

"PUGREE" NOT ALWAYS IN CASH

Fear of the landlord may deter tenants and others from supplying information of vacancies to the authorities. To overcome such an apprehension it should be provided by law that no officer concerned with the prosecution of an offending landlord should be compelled to disclose the name of his informant. Such a provision exists in the Indian Evidence Act for the protection of Police Officers and other public servants.

"Pugree" is not necessarily given in cash; and after the enactment of the Ordinance is not likely to be received in cash by landlords. It may be taken in the shape of bloated rents or as advances of rent or deposits made on account of rent payable. These are some of the secret methods of obtaining "pugree"! The ingenuity of dishonest landlords will invent other methods of circumventing the provisions of the Ordinance. These may be known to Officers concern in collecting taxes and other sources of revenue. The employment of incorruptible Inspectors is a "sine qua non", for they will be exposed to severe temptation.

Dishonest tenants may even collude with their landlords and declare that they pay less rent than they actually pay on the promise of reducing the "pugree" payment. A very searching investigation will expose this method.

In suitable cases Government should be empowered to engage detectives to detect offences under the Ordinance.

A vigilant watch must be kept on so-called "House Agencies", which have recently sprung up to cheat needy applicants for house accommodation.

Finally, let me end, as I began, by stating that wholehearted and hearty co-operation is necessary for the successful operation of the Ordinance. Let us, therefore, do our best to give it freely to the authorities and discharge our "civic obligations; let our slogan be "Down With Pugree".

ILL-ADVISED AGITATION IN CORPORATION

Just as I was concluding this article I came across a report in one of the evening papers that some members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay condemned this Ordinance which enables Government to requisition private immovable property, which action, they contend, amounts practically to a serious encroachment on the legal rights of the owners of such properties. It is quite true that this Ordinance has this effect, but it does not follow that such interference deserves to be condemned. It is common knowledge that some landlords and even tenants extort exorbitant 'pugree' or other unlawful payments from persons who are homeless, and in sore need of getting a roof over their heads. Such behaviour of such persons is highly anti-social; and there is naturally a strong public demand for its eradication, by the Government.

Legislation similar to this Ordinance is now in existence in other parts of the Dominion of India, but so far excepting in Bombay its validity has not been challenged in a Court of Law, as far as I am aware. The principle on which such Legislation is based is a general public demand for relief and action on the universally accepted maxim "Salus Populi Suprema Lex" It was the duty of the Government to legislate and give relief to the public, when it was loudly crying for Government action in this direction. There would have been no necessity for any legislative action if the High Court of Bombay had not held that requisitioning of landed property was not authorised by law. In these circumstances there was no alternative for the Government but to legislate and authorise requisitioning of landed property and no body has suggested an effective alternative. It would have shown great weakness on the part of Government if they had not acted and given relief to the suffering public. All that a landlord is entitled to is a fair rent for his vacant premises and it is quite immaterial whether he or his agent or the Government lets the premises subject to certain conditions for the protection of the landlord's interests and legal rights. In my humble view, therefore, the Municipal Corporation ought not to countenance any agitation against the Ordinance, but allow the Ordinance to take its course and give it a fair trial and watch its operation in the meantime.

HOUSE AGENTS

As to the dishonest tactics employed by some persons who call themselves "house-agents", there is a very interesting article of the methods by which such persons cheat the public in the issue of "Indian People" dated 21st instant, to which I would invite the attention of the public by way of caution. I have personally no knowledge of the correctness of the statements which appeared therein, but I am sure they must be reasonably correct, having regard to the reputation of that paper.

I have more to say on this subject, but as I have already taken so much of valuable space I will reserve my observations for another occasion.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, January 3.

Moscow's evident reluctance further to antagonise Muslim opinion, which was deeply shocked by Russian support of partition in Palestine, will be tested afresh if the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan is brought up for debate inside the United Nations.

—Solemn speculation, by Sylvai Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

* * *

In a Pakistan rejoinder to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan thunders: "Throughout, the Government of India's attitude has been to take unlawful possession of Kashmir by means of force and coercive methods...."

To suggest thus their association with the Government of India is a grave slander and libel on Frontier tribesmen. Also on Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan and other friends in Peshawar Lahore and Karachi.

* * *

"We will," declares Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, "put our case and our case will be put by the best man we can get in Pakistan, at the UNO."

The fact that Mr. Liaquat Ali, who doesn't suffer from false modesty, didn't mention himself or even Sir Md. Zafrullah as that man makes us speculate most excitedly on "WHO?"

* * *

In reply to a question, Mr. Liaquat Ali said, "We have not recognised the Azad Kashmir Government 'de jure'."

'De facto' only. And that's enough.

* * *

Giving the "background" of the Kashmir dispute, Mr. Liaquat Ali mentioned the Kashmir Prime Minister's telegram of October 15 about alleged raids into Kashmir territory, "which", observed Mr. Liaquat Ali, "could have existed only in the imagination of the Prime Minister of Kashmir."

How did Mr. Liaquat Ali know that the "alleged" raids "existed only in the imagination of the Prime Minister of Kashmir"?

* * *

According to Mr. Bharucha, Bombay's Commissioner of Police, the recent ban on meetings, conferences and rallies was not based on any set policy but guided by expediency, each case being judged on its merits.

Or mistaken on its merits.

* * *

Answering a question re the Secondary Teachers' Conference, Mr. Bharucha was not sure they were as docile, as the questioner thought, for, on their agenda was the item to go on strike.

Mr. Bharucha!

Or, perhaps, as we feel inclined strongly to suspect, Mr. Bharucha's hostility to teachers arises out of school day reminiscences.

* * *

From Dublin comes the tragic news that a very prominent public man collapsed and died while addressing an audience.

Even that, we fear, cannot act as a deterrent to orators who love to hear themselves even to their last breath.

INDIA GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

New Arrangements For Pakistan Centres

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have decided that with effect from April 1, 1948 no securities of the Government of India should be enfaced or registered for payment of interest at any treasury or sub-treasury in Pakistan, says a communique issued by the Ministry of Finance. Interest on Securities which were enfaced or registered for payment of interest in any Pakistan treasury or Sub-treasury on March 31, 1948 will continue to be paid in Pakistan, and the principal of such securities will also be similarly paid on maturity in Pakistan. The existing facilities for renewal, sub-division, consolidation or transfer from one treasury to another in Pakistan will also continue. Securities enfaced or registered for payment of interest in Pakistan upto and including March 31, 1948 may be transferred to India but no subsequent retransfer to Pakistan will be allowed.

WORLD GREETS BIRTH OF ONE MORE FREE NATION

BURMA WILL BE GREAT DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Cripps Pledges Britain's Friendship At London Ceremony

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): As sunshine streamed down on their flowers and colourful costumes hundreds of Burmese patriots together with prominent world figures celebrated today the transfer of power to Burma in London at a ceremony in which Burma's First Ambassador, Maung Gyee, raised his country's star-spangled tricolour to the Masthead.

Inside the bright, gilded chamber of the Burmese Embassy in London, members of the diplomatic services of most of the world's nations heard Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of one of the chief architects of the Burmese settlement—pledge Britain to an era of close friendship with Independent Burma.

"It is our hope," he told the distinguished gathering, "that Burma will go from strength to strength setting an example to the people of Asia of a great social democratic republic, stable and prosperous, developing her own resources for the good of her people and of the whole world. In that progress we in Britain hope we may continue to be privileged by her friendship and that of her people and that we may by our own knowledge and experience be able to make some contribution to her development."

In the brilliantly lit chamber were many of the British statesmen and officials who have been closely identified with the Burmese constitutional problem, notably the last Secretary of State for Burma, Lord Listowel, Defence Minister A. V. Alexander Board of Trade Under-Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, Col. Res-Williams, last Burma permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir David Monteith and Deputy Under-Secretary Sir Gilbert Laithwaite.

STRIKING SCENE

Masses of flowers in the Burmese national colours lined the walls of the great room and blended with the Burmese National costumes—the oyster pink Gaundbuang herddresses, the Lungies and the short jackets. A charming group of Burmese women, with vividly patterned skirts and flowers in their dark hair heightened the effect.

Pakistan High Commissioner, Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola was close to the Chinese Ambassador Dr. Cheng Tien-Hsi, and seated beside Sir Stafford Cripps was Indian Deputy High Commissioner R. S. Mani.

Two silent Buddhist monks, placed near to the chair, provided an unusual touch of colour in their saffron robes, closely muffled about them.

Maung Gyee, who had welcomed all the guests with good wishes for the new year, rose and gave the gathering the greetings of the Government of Burma.

"Burma's ties with Britain," he said of the transfer of power, "have been strengthened instead of weakened as a result."

BURMA REGAINS HER FREEDOM

Maung Gyee went on: "Today Burma regains the independence for which generations of her patriotic sons and daughters have striven and made great sacrifices. This is indeed a memorable occasion. For the first time in History a great Colonial Power has willingly relinquished her Dominion of a Dependency.

"The people of Burma are deeply grateful to the British Government and also to the British people for meeting their wishes so readily and in such a friendly spirit", he added.

"Henceforth, we are free to establish and maintain direct relations with other Independent nations."

Maung Gyee restated the principles of the Burmese Constitution which guide the country in her relations with other nations. He said that in accordance with these principles they offered their friendship and co-operation to all nations and earnestly hoped that they would receive in return their friendship and co-operation so that all nations might labour together to bring peace and prosperity to a much harassed world.

KING'S MESSAGE

The Ambassador read a message from the King to the president of the Union of Burma which stated "on this historic occasion when Burma takes her place among the nations of the world, I send you an expression of my warmest good wishes for the prosperity of the Union. I pray that on the new basis of complete equality and Independence, the ties of friendship which link our two peoples may be maintained and strengthened."

Subsequently His Excellency read messages from the President of the Union of Burma — The Saophalong of Yawngwe — from Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, and from the Deputy Prime Minister. He also read Prime Minister Clement Attlee's message to the Burmese people, which was transmitted to Rangoon.

He then called upon Sir Stafford Cripps to speak on behalf of the British Government.

PEACOCK FLAG GOES UP

When Sir Stafford finished speaking, the Ambassador stepped out on to the balcony, and with a friendly smile, beckoned the Chancellor to accompany him.

The Old Peacock flag of Burma was fluttering in the breeze, over an enthusiastic crowd of Burmese, many clad in the national costume, in the street below.

A cheer burst from their throats as the Ambassador, hauling down the old flag, hoisted the Tricolour. The crowd, then burst into the Burmese National anthem.

When the enthusiasm had died down, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, the young British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, rose and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who now becomes the Principal link between the Burmese and British people.

He conveyed a message from the Foreign Secretary, in which Mr. Bevin said, "I regret very much I cannot be present at today's ceremony which marks the opening of a new era in the relations between the British and the Burmese peoples.

"I have followed with very close interest the far-reaching political and constitutional changes which have been made. "They have been carried through very rapidly and in a spirit of great trust and friendship on both sides. We can look forward, I know, to the maintenance of that spirit in the years ahead.

"For my part, as the Minister now responsible for Britain's relations with Burma, I assure you that I shall do my utmost to promote trust and friendship between the two countries.

"Good luck to the people of Burma in the great future that lies ahead of them".

GREETINGS FROM WORLD

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—London shares Burma's celebration of her independence as a Sovereign Republic which comes into force today and congratulatory messages have been sent to the Burmese people through Reuter by statesmen and diplomatic envoys.

Here are some points in these messages:

Lord Pethick Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India and Burma: "We, in this country, shall watch your voyage down the years with the most friendly and sympathetic interest. In so far as it lies within our power, you may count upon us to promote your prosperity."

Mr. R. S. Mani, Deputy High Commissioner for India: "The whole of India rejoices with Burma on this auspicious day. On behalf of the High Commissioner and the Indian community in London, I wish independent Burma happy and glorious future."

Dr. Cheng Tientsi, Chinese Ambassador: "I would express the hope that the friendly relations which have always existed between our two peoples will prove strengthened by this epoch-making change."

Dr. Soesandrio, London representative of the Indonesian Republic: "As Burma stands forth in the full maturity of her independence, we Indonesians greet her as another stronghold of freedom in Asia. We admire the statesmanship and justice which has brought about this bloodless revolution.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom, said: "On this memorable occasion, when Burma is embarking on her new career as an independent State, it is my proud privilege to wish friends and neighbours happiness and prosperity. May this Sovereign State play her rightful part in the comity of nations in promoting goodwill and friendship and in maintaining peace throughout the world."

FROM ARAB NATIONS

Emir Zaif, Iraqi Ambassador: "We are very happy to see the Asiatic countries achieving their independence one after another and to see our relations with them growing stronger and closer every day. On this occasion of the independence of Burma we are deeply touched to see Burma, rejoicing in her complete independence and earnestly hope that she will enjoy continued success and ever growing progress."

Dr. N. Al Armanazi, Syrian Minister: "I consider that the declaration of independence of Burma is one of the most important acts marking the post-war policy of Great Britain. It is an outstanding example of Britain's new policy regarding the freedom and rights of other peoples and this new spirit is one of which Great Britain can be proud. It has created for her numbers of friendly nations and to the people of Burma I extend heartiest congratulations and felicitations."

Dr. Syed Jamil Sawouc el Mussallamy, Saudi Arabian Charge D'Affaires: "On this day marking the inauguration of independence for the Burmese people, I am glad to have the opportunity of offering them my sincere congratulations. Today we recall the good relations which have existed between our two peoples over many centures. Long before the era of steamships there was trade between us in the tiny ships which depended upon wind and tide to bring their goods across the seas. I also congratulate the Burmese Muslims for their co-operative effort in achieving this new era of freedom and wish the Union of Burma and the Burmese people prosperity in the years which lie ahead."

Prince Abdul Majid Haider, Trans-Jordan Minister: "On the occasion of the inauguration of the independence of the Union of Burma, I send greetings and best wishes for her future. May this year of 1948 bring an era of peace and progress, with health and prosperity and happiness to all your people."

M. Direck Jayanama, Siamese Ambassador: "On the auspicious occasion of the attainment of independence by Burma, I am glad to be given an opportunity to send my greetings and message of goodwill. I am confident that these sentiments of mine are held by the entire Siamese people. Burma has been our neighbour for centuries and naturally we rejoice to see her assume her new place as a free and independent country in the family of nations. I hope that Burma and her people will be blessed with peace and prosperity in the years to come."

Dr. Victor Khouri of the Lebanese Legation: "The attainment of independence by Burma is one step further along the road of true democracy and in line with the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter. Burma now joins the Commonwealth of Nations and I hope that she will play her due part in promoting world peace and cordial relations between nations and peoples of all creeds and religions. I wish the people of Burma every success in their new found freedom."

America Greets Burma

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—Greetings from the people of the United States to the new Independent Burma were contained in a message from Mr. Robert Lovett, United States Acting Secretary of State, to U So Nyun, Burmese Ambassador here, on the occasion of a flag hoisting ceremony at the Burmese Embassy today.

Mr. Lovett said: "This is a memorable occasion for the world as well as for Burma itself, for on this day the Union of Burma, a Sovereign Independent Republic, has joined the family of nations.

"I extend to Your Excellency and to the people of Burma welcome of the people of the United States.

"May the flag first flown today be dedicated to the democratic principles of freedom, to the cause of peace and to the advancement of all people.

"It is of singular pleasure to us here in the United States that you have seen it fit to use the colours red, white and blue and to represent your various peoples by white stars on a blue field," Mr. Lovett said.

"Needless to say, red, white and blue and white stars on blue field are especially dear to all Americans. We are confident that this new Flag will symbolise cordial meeting of East and West for the betterment of the entire world."

Bevin Greets U. Tin Tut

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has sent the following message to the Burmese Foreign Secretary, U Tin Tut, on the occasion of the inauguration of Burmese Independence today:

"I am happy to convey to you my congratulations on your becoming the first Foreign Minister of an independent Burma, to whose people I send greetings and good wishes. Both our countries stand to gain from the closest and most friendly co-operation, and the present good feeling between them gives me every confidence that our future relations will remain cordial and harmonious."

BOMBAY JOINS IN CELEBRATIONS

Premier Kher On Common Heritage And Common Problems

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two flag poles bound together Burma's star-studded national flag and India's tricolour as a group of colour-swept Burmese youths sang their National anthem and ushered in the dawn of Burmese independence at a function in the Taj today.

As the flag—Burma's was a splash of red etched in a corner of which were six stars on a dark-blue rectangle—fluttered in the background, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, greeted the free people of Burma in a fervent speech which called on India and her now-free eastern neighbour to cement their mutual friendship and unite in the tasks ahead.

THE NEW ENEMY

Obviously referring to Communism, the Premier said, after alluding to the achievement by India and Burma of their independence: "This success, however, is by no means the end of the struggle. In place of foreign rulers there are foreign ideologies which are now trying their best to take a root. These ideologies are completely opposed to the culture and traditions of India and Burma. It is therefore necessary that India and Burma should again stand together shoulder to shoulder in fighting these ideologies and driving them out." This remark was greeted with resounding cheers.

Members of Bombay's tiny Burmese community crowded the austerely decorated reception hall in their national costume—bright silk "lungi" and a white jacket, decked, in the case of the women present, by gay flowers. Members of the city's diplomatic corps attended as also leading citizens who included Sir M. Vishveswarayya, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. Syed Hossain (Ambassador to Egypt), Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor, and Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Three Burman young men and one woman stood with bowed heads before their freedom flag and sang the Burmese national anthem, an eight-line piece beginning with "Kaba Ma Kyai" which means "Burma is eternal in the universe."

Mr. R. A. Bhimji, President of the Burma Independence Celebration Committee which sponsored today's function, thanked the Prime Minister and stressed that Indians in Burma should identify themselves with Burmese national aspirations to the fullest extent.

COMMON HERITAGE

Declaring that "the sapling of the sacred tree of Sarnath flown to Rangoon symbolises the common heritage that Burma and India have shared", the Prime Minister said that both the peoples had been profoundly influenced by a philosophy that had survived successive epochs of devastating wars and violence, greed, cruelty and conquest—the philosophy of "the gentle-hearted Gautama who became the Buddha." It was the philosophy of love and renunciation and of humanity and peace and its seed had germinated in the minds of men of goodwill all over the world. "In our own country", said Mr. Kher, "Mahatma Gandhi has upheld those teachings vigorously."

"While political independence has solved some of our problems it has created many others both for Burma and India. Great tasks await these liberated countries. They are the tasks of reconstruction as well as of repair to the damaged national economy and adjustments to be carried out under the pressure of world conditions of scarcity and want. On the ability of the Indian and Burman people to discharge the tasks of national reconstruction will largely depend the future of their newly won freedom."

It was with these thoughts, declared the Prime Minister, that he greeted Free Burma on behalf of the people and the Government of Bombay. He said he had no doubt as to the desire of Burma and India to co-operate in the days ahead and expressed the hope that Burma will prosper under the wise leadership of her Prime Minister Thakin Nu and guided by the idealism of the late U Aung San.

(Continued from col. 7)

batten, Lady Mountbatten, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and other Ministers and high civil and military officials of the Government of India, the Ambassadors of China, France, Holland and Iran, Mrs Grady, wife of the U. S. Ambassador, and representatives of the Foreign Diplomatic Service were among those present. Lord Mountbatten arrived in State escorted by five armoured cars.

The Flag was hoisted to the accompaniment of ceremonial drums. This was followed by salute and the Burmese National Anthem.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BURMA

Explaining the significance and solemnity of the occasion, U Win said: "Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here today to commemorate the Burmese independence. I should like to explain the meaning of the Flag we are now hoisting. It has red background with the sky blue colour and five small stars with one larger star in the centre. The small stars represent the races inhabiting Burma and the large star on the red background is the revolutionary banner under which the people of Burma fought Fascism and for freedom. We have stars on our flag to denote our undeviating purpose and ceaseless progress just as the stars in the firmament.

You all must realize what this occasion must mean to us. It is the consummation of all our efforts and sufferings during the past century. It is a terrible experience for a nation to lose its independence. Yet once it emerges from the nightmarish experience, it emerges strong and vigorous, just as a man who survives fatal sickness. Either a nation perishes while in servitude or rises up with its stamina reinforced by the struggle for its survival. We have optimism which an ordinary nation lacks in the present disillusioned world. We have not yet forgotten our sufferings to be out of sympathy with the nations that are struggling for justice in the world. For one thing, Burma is fortunate in achieving independence without an armed conflict, and this remarkable achievement is due to the common desire for freedom and the united effort of all the races of Burma and the chivalry and political wisdom of the British people.

NATION WITH GLORIOUS PAST

We are a nation with a glorious past and before our contact with the west our influence had extended greatly beyond the present boundary. We have kept alive the true teachings of Buddha through all the vicissitudes of history. Our art and literature bear the healthy imprints of the influence of the neighbouring nations and at the same time preserving their distinct individuality and national character.

However, when we come to the modern world we stand a young nation with the will and capacity to learn. While the world was forging ahead in commerce and science, developing wonderful techniques and making important discoveries, we have sat in our servitude and watched from the gallery. Now we are also entering the world's arena. We will avail ourselves of the opportunities our newly found freedom will provide us. We look to all friendly nations to provide us with all facilities at their command. Our ideal is to work for the weal of the common men in Burma in accordance with true democratic principles.

FOR WORLD PEACE

In the international sphere, we will give whole-hearted support to the cause of lasting peace in the world. I take this opportunity of extending the hand of friendship of the Republic of the Union of Burma to all sister nations of the world. In particular at this auspicious hour we remember the Indian brethren who have strived for freedom shoulder to shoulder with us and who have given us so much material and spiritual aid all along. We firmly believe that the close and cordial relations which exist between India and Burma will continue for ever, and the cultural and economic ties that have bound the two countries through centuries will be strengthened as a result of free intercourse as between two independent countries.

WE WILL DO OUR PART TO ENSURE WORLD PEACE

New President Greets World Nations

Sao Shwe Thaik, first President of the Burmese Republic, today greeted the world in this message:

"Burma, entering a new era of freedom, greets the world. We rejoice in our new Statehood and are glad the world is sharing our happiness.

"We start on Burma's new era of Freedom with profound gratitude to the Nation's Freedom Fighters and to British statesmanship which enabled us to attain our goal smoothly and speedily.

"We take our place among the nations of the world determined to maintain the friendliest relations with all and to do our part to ensure World Peace."

LET ALL WORLD KNOW

The Burmese President called on people "all over the world without a single exception" to know and hear Burma's Declaration of Independence

The Declaration, read by the President at the Constituent Assembly immediately after the raising of the Republic's Flag, ran to more than 1,000 words:

"We have attained omnipotent sovereignty precisely in the same degree as those of other independent countries", it read.

"Imperialism which shrouded us, being unable to resist the strength of our ingrained sense of independence, automatically disappeared at this moment of the completion of 61 years one month and one day.

From this day, this moment, we have regained in full our lost glory, prosperity, clean tranquillity and virtuous state of being independent."

"Be it known that from this day, this auspicious moment, we have regained our lost independence", the proclamation went on.

"We have established a Union Republic which unites, and at the same time guarantees equal opportunities for all sons of the soil.

"We shall be loyal till eternity to our independence and our State. We shall respect the independence of other States and we ourselves cherish our own independence.

"We shall join hands with others of like desire to protect world peace."

THEY ARE PLEDGED

The Republic's first Cabinet, sworn in here this morning, pledged themselves to "march forward in strict accordance with the line prescribed by our leader, General Aung San, who directed us on the road to freedom."

(Prime Minister U. Aung San was murdered with six of his Ministers last July).

The new Ministers took nine solemn pledges, including that of unstinted allegiance to the Republic and "to protect our country and our independence at the cost of our lives."

"Independence monuments", inscribed with the date of the Proclamation of Independence, will be erected at public centres throughout Burma, it was officially announced today.

CALL FOR UNITY

Appeal for national unity was the keynote of messages delivered to the Burmese nation today by President Sao Shwe Thaik (the Sawbwa of Yawnghue) and Prime Minister Thakin Nu, after they had been sworn in.

"Let us rejoice that independence has come to us today", the President declared, "not as a result of armed conflict but as the fruit of friendly negotiations with that great nation whose political bonds we replace by mutual consent today with stronger bonds of friendship and goodwill."

Today is not only the day of freedom but also the day of the reunion of all races inhabiting the country. May unity be the watchword of every member of the Republic."

Premier Thakin Nu called for national unity and "patient and unrelenting labour", urging the entire nation to "resolve this day that we shall devote our lives to the cause of our country."

U. Tin Tut, the Foreign Minister, called for an all-out sacrifice, saying: "More sacrifices are needed to make us fit for independence—sacrifices of leisure, of easy living, of personal glory and of individual affluence—so that we may together lay the foundations of a great State."

HURDLES ON THE ROAD

RANGOON, Jan. 4 Reuter).—In the saddle of Burmese politics today is the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, founded by the late U Aung San with a nucleus of wartime anti-Japanese resistance forces.

Inside the AFPL is the newly formed Marxist League, a combination of Socialists and a section of the Peoples Volunteer Corps, the Party's private army.

Free Burma's Cabinet will comprise almost exclusively Marxist Leaguers and the Constituent Assembly, which will function as the Union Parliament, has nearly eighty per cent of Marxist Leaguers among its members.

Opposition to the League is led by the Communist Party of Burma, which broke away from the AFPFL last year.

Economically, Burma has to reconcile the urgent tasks of rehabilitation and an ambitious programme of State Socialism, with the devastation caused by the campaigns fought across the country, greatly depleted State revenue, indebtedness and the difficulty of raising internal capital.

The outlook in foreign affairs is complicated by reports of territorial claims from neighbours across the frontiers.

China wants 77,000 square miles of the Machin Hills territory in the north, Assam is reported to be seeking the Chindwin Valley in the North-West, and Siam is believed to be likely to claim frontier districts in the south.

INDIA & BURMA WILL STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

Buddha's Message Of Peace Bound Us Together, Says Nehru

THEEBAW'S THRONE RETURNED | FREEDOM'S FLAG HOISTED IN DELHI

U. WIN, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BURMA, WHO BECOMES AMBASSADOR ON BURMA BECOMING A REPUBLIC, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, LORD MOUNTBATTEN, AT A CEREMONY HELD TODAY AT THE DURBAR HALL, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor-General presented King Thebaw's Table to the Government of Burma, the Hlutdaw Throne, which is now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, will also be returned shortly.

WE WILL MARCH TOGETHER

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, greeting the Republic of the Union of Burma on behalf of the Government and people of India said: "As in the past, so in the future, the people of India will stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of Burma, and whether we have to share good fortune or ill fortune, we shall share it together".

"This is a great and solemn day, not only for Burma but for India and for the whole of Asia", said Pandit Nehru. "We in India are particularly affected by it, because we have been bound in so many ways to Burma for immemorial ages. Long ago, in our ancient past, our books referred to Burma as 'Swarnabhumi' the land of Gold.

Long ago also, but in a somewhat later age, we sent a message to Burma, the message of the greatest of the sons of India, Gautam Buddha and that message has tied us together during these 2,000 years and more. Apart from many other things, that message was of peace and Righteousness, and perhaps today that message of peace and righteousness is more needed than anything else."

"We have had these bonds. They have been in the past political ties and bonds but the real bond that has existed between India and Burma has been a silken bond of the spirit, of mutual interest, often of common idealism, something that even political changes cannot break, and also today we welcome the advent of the Republic of Burma. In the past we have travelled together through many a valley of shadow. We have been partakers of joy and sorrow alike, and now, on the eve of freedom, we have had to face many other travails: for freedom, and any birth apparently, must be preceded by travail. Still, after travail comes freedom and good. I hope that after the travail that Burma has passed, her future is going to be one of the construction and creation for the common good of the people of Burma.

MOUNTBATTEN RECALLS HIS BURMA DAYS

The Governor General, Lord Mountbatten, said in his address that he hoped it might be possible for him to visit Burma in March and present the throne personally at that time.

He was glad that Burma's Independence Day had followed "so soon on our own Independence day here."

"For the last four years", said Lord Mountbatten, "I have taken a close and continuous interest in Burmese affairs and so have developed a real affection for the country and its people. With the formation of the South East Asia Command, I was given full responsibility for the administration of the ever-increasing area of Burma from which we were evicting the Japanese. I was virtually the military governor of Burma throughout campaigns leading to the final liberation of Burmese territory, and during the first few difficult months of transition from war to peace.

"During those 21 months there could have been few parts of the country I did not see—from North to South and East to West. I was shocked and grieved at the state I found the country in. The whole of Burma had been a battlefield twice in three years and the devastation everywhere was unspeakable. In fact, I found Mandalay, that lovely city of the Kings, which had so thrilled me on my first visit in 1922, almost unrecognisable when I entered it again in April 1945. Since then the country has made brave strides towards recovery. I have been kept in the Burmese picture by my friend, the Governor, Major General Sir Hubert Rance, who did splendid work as my chief Civil Affairs Officer for Burma while I was Supreme Allied Commander. I was glad to hear from the Prime Minister of Burma, Thakin Nu, on his recent visit, how much beloved General Rance had become.

TRIBUTE TO AUNG SAN

"I should like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the memory of General Aung San. Here was a young Burmese patriot, whose burning desire, I am sincerely convinced, was at all times that his country should be free, and this was the reason why he placed himself and his Burmese patriot-forces under my command to fight alongside the British and Indian forces against the Japanese during the final months of the war. The assistance which he and his force gave to our advancing army was most welcome, and after the successful liberation of the country he showed statesmanship of a high order. The many meetings I had with him, both in Rangoon and at my headquarters in Kandy convinced me that here was a man who would prove a great leader of the people and I hoped that he would be spared to guide the destiny of Burma for many years to come. His dastardly murder was indeed a shocking loss.

"With my close connections with the country, whose name I have the honour to bear in my title, I was most anxious that this great day should be marked in some special way. I felt that a symbolic gift should be given by India to Burma.

"The Mandalay Hlutdaw throne, last used by King Theebaw of Burma when he visited the Hlutdaw, that is the Burmese High Court in Mandalay is now in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. The throne is a towering structure of teakwood, richly gilt and is a replica of the famous Lion throne of King Theebaw which used to stand in the great hall of audience in the palace of Mandalay, now, alas, burnt to the ground."

"When I visited London recently, I consulted the King who was very glad to agree to the proposal of the Government of India that this throne should be presented to the people of Burma on the occasion of their Independence. The throne itself is too large and imposing a structure to be brought here first; it will have to be dismantled and packed carefully and sent direct to Rangoon.

I am glad to say that I hope it may be possible for me to accept the invitation of the Prime Minister of Burma to visit the country in March in which event I shall look forward to presenting the throne personally at that time.

WITH WARMEST WISHES

"But fortunately in Government House, Calcutta, there was at the West End of the throne room a small Taktaposh, which also belonged to King Theebaw and was taken from the palace at Mandalay in the 3rd Burmese war of 1885. This is the Taktaposh which you now see before you and which I am presenting to the people of Burma through the Burmese Ambassador on behalf of His Majesty and of the Government and people of India, in addition to and in advance of the throne now in Calcutta. In presenting this throne and Taktaposh may I say that they come with the warmest wishes and goodwill of all of us in India, and with them go our fervent hope and firm belief that Burma will enjoy the fruits of peace and freedom in the years to come".

U. Win, replying to Lord Mountbatten, said it was most fitting that the throne of the last Kings of Burma which was the symbol of sovereignty of the past Independent sovereign Independent Burma on the Burma was restored to the new occasion of Burma's regaining her lost independence. "This gift will be received by the people of Burma with deep appreciation as the token of a genuine goodwill of the people of the British Commonwealth".

Referring to his appointment as Ambassador, U. Win said, "India is the holy Dakhina Desa — the only land where Buddhism may appear and as such it is the spiritual home of the teeming millions of Buddhists in Burma and the rest of the world. As the first Ambassador from Burma to India, it shall be my endeavour in the discharge of my duties to promote better understanding between India and Burma and to strengthen the centuries old cultural, political and economic ties existing between the two countries".

SOLEMN PROCESSION

The ceremony began with the arrival in Procession of Lord and Lady Mountbatten to the accompaniment of the fanfare. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External affairs and Commonwealth Relations, formally presented U. Win as Ambassador-Designate. After presentation of credentials, the Governor-General made an address presenting King Theebaw's table to the Government of Burma. The table was conveyed across the Durbar hall by members of the personal staff and handed over to the Burmese Ambassador.

Among those present at the ceremony were ministers of the Government of India, Ambassadors and Representatives of the Diplomatic Service and high officials.

CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): The Flag of the sovereign Republic of Burma, Flag consecrated according to Buddhist rites, was hoisted today at the residence of the Burma High Commissioner and Ambassador-Designate, U Win.

The Governor-General Lord Mount-

(Continued in col. 5)

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Consumers of Coal and Coke who have already been granted permits will get the following percentages of quotas for the month of January 1948

1. Steam Coal .... 100 p.c.
2. Deshi Bhatta Hard Coke ..... 100 p.c.
3. Foundry Hard Coke, and in addition 25 p.c. Kulthi Hard Coke or Deshi Bhatta Hard Coke, if required by the consumers. ..... 75 p.c.
4. Smithy Coal ..... 100 p.c.
5. Soft Coke .... 100 p. c.

"Prevent Pakistan Personnel From Participating In Invasion"

Full Text Of India Govt.'s Memorandum To Security Council On Kashmir Dispute

Following is the full test of the Government of India's Memorandum on Kashmir submitted to the U. N. Security Council, a summary of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:

From the middle of September, 1947, the Government of India had received reports of infiltration of armed raiders into the western parts of the Jammu Province of the Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu adjoins West Punjab which is a part of the Dominion of Pakistan. These raiders had done a great deal of damage in that area and taken possession of part of the territory of the state.

On the 24th October, the Government of India heard of a major raid from the Frontier Province of the Dominion of Pakistan into the valley of Kashmir. Some 2,000 or more fully armed and equipped men came in motor transport, crossed over to the territory of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, sacked the town of Muzaffarabad, killing many people, and proceeded along the Jhelum valley road towards Srinagar, the summer Capital of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Intermediate towns and villages were sacked and burnt, and many people killed. These raiders were stopped by Kashmir State troops near Uri, a town some 50 miles from Srinagar, for some time, but the invaders got round them and burnt the Power House at Mahora, which supplies electricity to the whole of Kashmir.

THREAT TO SRINAGAR.

The position, on the morning of the 26th of October, was that these raiders had been held by Kashmir State troops and part of the civil population who had been armed, at a town called Baramula. Beyond Baramula, there was no major obstruction up to Srinagar. There was immediate danger of these raiders reaching Srinagar, destroying and sacking the capital and massacring large numbers of people, both Hindus and Muslims. The State Troops were spread out all over the State and most of them were deployed along the western border of Jammu Province. They had been split up into small isolated groups and were incapable of offering effective resistance to the raiders. Most of the State officials had left the threatened area and civil administration had ceased to function. All that stood between Srinagar and the fate which had overtaken places on the route followed by the raiders was the determination of the inhabitants of Srinagar, of all communities practically without arms, to defend themselves. At this time, Srinagar had also a large population of Hindu and Sikh refugees who had fled there from West Punjab, owing to communal disturbances in that area. There was little doubt that the refugees would be massacred if the raiders reached Srinagar.

OFFER OF ACCESSION.

Immediately after the raids into Jammu and Kashmir State commenced, approaches were informally made to the Government of India for the acceptance of the accession of the State to the Indian Dominion. (It might be explained, in parenthesis that Jammu and Kashmir form a state whose ruler, prior to the transfer of power by Britain to the Dominions of India and Pakistan, had been in treaty relations with the British Crown which controlled its foreign relations and was responsible for its defence. The treaty relations ceased with the transfer of power on August 15th last, and Jammu and Kashmir, like other states, acquired the right to accede to either Dominion.)

MAHARAJA'S APPEAL.

Events moved with great rapidity and the threat to the valley of Kashmir became grave. On the 26th of October, the Ruler of the State, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, appealed urgently to the Government of India for military help. He also requested that the Jammu and Kashmir state should be allowed to accede to the Indian Dominion. An appeal for help was also simultaneously received by the Government of India from the largest popular organisation in Kashmir, the National Conference, headed by Sheikh Abdullah. The Conference further strongly supported the request for the State's accession to the Indian Dominion.

The Government of India were, thus, approached not only officially by the State authorities, but also on behalf of the people of Kashmir, both for military aid and for the accession of the state to India.

She gave threat to the life and property of innocent people in the Kashmir valley and the security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir that had developed as a result of the invasion of the valley demanded immediate decisions by the Government of India on both requests. It was imperative, on account of the emergency, that the responsibility for the defence of the Jammu and Kashmir state should be taken over by the Government capable of discharging it. But, in order to avoid any possible suggestion that India had taken advantage of the State's immediate peril for her own political advantage, the Dominion Government made it clear that, once the soil of the State had been cleared of the invader and normal conditions restored, its people would be free to decide their future by the recognised democratic method of a plebiscite or referendum which, in order to ensure complete impartiality, might be held under international auspices.

INDIA GOVT.'S ONLY CHOICE.

The Government of India felt it their duty to respond to the appeal for armed ressistance because:—(1) They could not allow a neighbouring and friendly state to be compelled by force to determine either its internal affairs or its external relations. (2) The accession of Jammu and Kashmir State to the Dominion of India made India legally responsible for the defence of the State.

The intervention of the Government of India resulted in saving Srinagar. The raiders were driven back from Baramula to Uri and are held there by Indian troops. Nearly 19,000 raiders face the Dominion forces in this area. Since the operations in the Valley of Kashmir started, pressure by the raiders against the western and south-western border of the Jammu and Kashmir State has been intensified. Exact figures are not available. It is understood, however, that nearly 15,000 raiders are operating against this part of the State. State troops are besieged in certain areas. Incursions by the raiders into the State territory involving murder, arson, loot and abduction of women continue.

INDUCEMENT TO TRIBESMEN

The booty is collected and carried over to the tribal areas to serve as an inducement to the further recruitment of tribesmen to the ranks of the raiders. In addition to those actively participating in the raids, a large number of tribesmen and others, estimated at 100,000 have been collected in different places in the districts of West Punjab bordering the Jammu and Kashmir State and many of them are receiving military training under Pakistan nationals, including officers of the Pakistan army. They are looked after in Pakistan territory, fed, clothed, armed and otherwise equipped, and transported to the territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State with the help direct and indirect, of Pakistan officials, both military and civil.

PAKISTAN AS BASE OF OPERATIONS.

As already stated, raiders who entered the Kashmir Valley in October came mainly from the tribal areas to the north-west of Pakistan, and, in order to reach Kashmir, passed through Pakistan territory. The raids along the south-west border of the State, which had preceded the invasion of the Valley proper, had actually been conducted from Pakistan territory and Pakistan nationals had taken part in them. This process of transit across Pakistan territory and the utilisation of that territory as a base of operations against Jammu and Kashmir State continue.

Recently, military operations against the western and south-western borders of the State have been intensified and the attackers consist of nationals of Pakistan as well as tribesmen. These invaders are armed with modern weapons, including mortars and medium machine-guns, wear the battle dress of regular soldiers and, in recent engagements, have fought in regular battle-formation and are using the tactics of modern warfare. Man-pack wireless sets are in regular use and even Mark V-mines have been employed. For their transport, the invaders have all along used motor vehicles. They are undoubtedly being trained and, to some extent, led by regular officers and the Pakistan army. Their rations and other supplies are obtained from Pakistan territory.

INEVITABLE CONCLUSIONS.

These facts point indisputable to the conclusions: (a) That the invaders are allowed transit across Pakistan territory; (b) That they are allowed to use Pakistan territory as a base of operations; (c) That they include Pakistan nationals; (d) That they draw much of their military equipment, transport and supplies (including petrol) from Pakistan and (e) That Pakistan officers are training, guiding and otherwise actively helping them.

There is no source other than Pakistan from which they could obtain such quantities of modern military equipment, the Government of India had asked the Pakistan Government to deny to the invaders facilities which constitute an act of aggression and hostility against India, but without any response. The last occasion on which this request was made was on the 22nd December, when the Prime Minister of India handed over personally to the Prime Minister of Pakistan a letter in which the various forms of aid given by Pakistan to the invaders were briefly recounted and the Government of Pakistan were asked to put an end to such aid promptly and without reserve. No reply to this letter has yet been received, in spite of a telegraphic reminder sent on the 26th.

It should be clear from the foregoing recital that the Government of Pakistan are unwilling to stop the assistance in material and men which the invaders are receiving from their territory and from their nationals including Pakistan Government personnel, both military and civil. This attitude constitutes active aggression against India, of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir forms a part.

"MENACE TO INDIA."

12. The Government of India have exerted persuasion and exercised patience to bring about a change in the attitude of Pakistan. But they have failed, and are, in consequence, confronted with a situation in which their defence of the Jammu and Kashmir State is hampered and their measures to drive the invaders from the territory of the State are gravely impeded by the support which the raiders derive from Pakistan. The invaders are still on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir, and the inhabitants of the State are exposed to all the atrocities of which a barbarous foe is capable. The presence, in large numbers, of the invaders in those portions of Pakistan territory which adjoin parts of Indian territory other than the Jammu and Kashmir State, is a menace to the rest of India. The Government of India have no option, therefore, but to take more effective military action in order to rid Jammu and Kashmir State of the invader. Indefinite continuance of the present operations prolongs the agony of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, is a drain on India's resources and constant threat to the maintenance of peace between India and Pakistan.

ACT OF AGGRESSION.

13. In order that the objective of expelling the invader from Indian territory and preventing him from launching fresh attacks should be quickly achieved, Indian troops would have to enter Pakistan territory; only thus could the invaders be denied the use of bases and cut off from their sources of supplies, and reinforcements, in Pakistan.

Since the aid which the invaders are receiving from Pakistan is an act of aggression against India, the Government of India are entitled, in international law, to send their armed forces across Pakistan territory for dealing effectively with the invaders. However, as such action might involve armed conflict with Pakistan, the Government of India, ever anxious to proceed according to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, desire to report the situation to the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the Charter. They, therefore, feel justified in requesting the Council to ask the Government of Pakistan:

IN NUT-SHELL.

1. To prevent Pakistan Government personnel, military and civil, participating in or assisting the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir State,

2. To call upon the Pakistan nationals to desist from taking any part in the fighting in Jammu and Kashmir State;

3. To deny to the invaders:

(a) access to and use of its territory for operations against Kashmir; (b) military and other supplies; (c) all other kinds of aid that might tend to prolong the present struggle.

The Government of India would stress the special urgency of the Security Council taking immediate action on their request. They desire to add that the military operations in the invaded area have, in the past few days, been developing so rapidly that they must, in self-defence, reserve to themselves the freedom to take, at any time when it may become necessary, such military action as, they may consider, the situation requires.

AVERT CRISIS.

The Government of India deeply regret that a serious crisis should have been reached in their relations with Pakistan. Not only is Pakistan a neighbour, but in spite of the recent separation, India and Pakistan have many common ties and many common interests. India desires nothing more earnestly than to live with her neighbour state on terms of close and lasting friendship. Peace is to the interest of both states; indeed to the interests of the world. The Government of India's approach to the Security Council is inspired by the sincere hope that, through the prompt action of the Council, peace may be preserved.

One More Paper To Close Down In Sind

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 3: Yet another newspaper has come under the wrath of the Sind Government. This time it is a monthly named 'Sainik', the organ of the Rashtriya Sewa Dal published from Sukkur.

An order under the Sind Public Safety Ordinance has been served on the proprietor of the Railway Press not to print it. Similar order has been issued for its editor Mr. Thakurdas Hotchand, who is now in Hindustan.

Protest Against Chowdhari Khaliq-Uz-Zaman's Candidature For Sind Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 3.: A strong protest has been registered by the Sind Provincial Students' Federation against the contemplated move of the League authorities to grant ticket to Chowdhari Khaliq-uz-zaman, the well-known U. P. League leader who has now settled in Sind, for the zamindari seat on the Sind Legislative Assembly. The students have appealed to the League Parliamentary Board to give up such an idea and instead select a Sindhi candidate.

Pilgrimships Return

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The pilgrimship 'Alavi' which sailed from Jedda on the 18th December, 1947, arrived at Karachi on the 30th December, 1947, with 997 pilgrims, says a press note. She proceeded to Bombay with 578 pilgrims on the same date.

The pilgrimship Jehangir, which sailed from Jedda on the 16th December, 1947, arrived at Karachi on the 27th December, 1947, with 997 pilgrims. After disembarking 300 pilgrims at Karachi, she proceeded to Bombay on the same date arriving at Bombay on the 30th December, 1947."

Pakistan To Stop Export Of Gold And Silver To India?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 3: It is learnt, the Government of Pakistan is contemplating total stoppage of export of gold and silver to India.

This rumour had its effect on the local markets and has caused much perturbation amongst the "shroffs".

RUMANIA TAKES OVER SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY

BUCHAREST, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Rumanian State has taken over the factories and depots of a Swedish Match Company in Rumania, it was learned today, under the decision of the Bucharest Tribunal which cancelled the 1929 agreement between the Rumanian Government and the Company for the manufacture of matches of matchs in Rumania.

The agreement had been cancelled, it was stated, because the Swedish Company did not respect the conditions of the contract, notably in ont paying state dues and not adequately maintaining the factories.

UNITED NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA

Sarat Bose's Suggestion At Reception To Burma Representative

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): The formation of an International Organisation in South Asia on a regional basis which might be described as the United Nations of South Asia with India, Pakistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon as its constituent members was suggested by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President of the Subash Institute of Culture, Calcutta, to-day.

Mr. Bose was speaking at a reception accorded by the Institute to U. Soe Nyunt, representative of the Government of Burma and the members of the Burmese community in Calcutta on the occasion of Burma's attaining Independence.

MILITARY ALLIANCE.

The United Nations of South Asia, Mr. Bose said, would enter into alliances either with the Anglo-American Bloc or the Soviet Bloc. It would, of course, be necessary for the Constituent members of the U.N.S.A. to have military alliances with one another, but they would have to decide that no single member of the U.N.S.A. was to be permitted to enter into military alliances with any outside power or powers. It would also be necessary for the U.N.S.A. to enunciate a doctrine somewhat similar to the Monroe Doctrine for the Indian Ocean, and to see to it that no power other than a member of the U.N.S.A. was permitted to possess or control any naval or military base in the countries of its constituent members.

Mr. Bose indicated that this suggestion would not be in conflict with the rights and duties of these countries as members of the U.N.O. He felt that a Regional International Organisation on the lines suggested by him would pave the way to peace and progress and would be able to implement to a large extent in an effective manner the declared policy of the U.N.O.

Mr. Bose hoped that Burma's newly constituted republic would make for peace and for alliances, military and otherwise, with her neighbouring countries.

TRIBUTE TO NETAJI.

U. Soe Nyunt paid a tribute to the activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, "who", he said, "spent the last years of his glorious life in my country, and whose titanic efforts and heroic example have contributed so much to the cause of freedom, the fruits of which we are now to enjoy."

The Burmese representative added that it augured well for world peace in the future that both India and Burma had achieved freedom without an armed struggle. He hoped that this new spirit in international relations would usher a new era and would guide their destinies to a better and more prosperous future and improve the lot of the common man.

28 Accused Jailed

Judgment In Korur Rioting Case

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 4, (U.P.I.): Giving his judgment in what is known as the "Korur Rioting Case the local Assistant Sessions Judge sentenced 28 out of the 48 accused to terms varying between two and five years, on different counts the sentences running concurrently.

Two accused were further fined to Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 and in default to six months' and three months' further imprisonment respectively.

Some of the accused who were acquitted were bound over to stand trial before a jury.

ROME POLICE OPEN FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS

ROME, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Police opened fire wounding a number of persons at the Chamber of Labour in Barcelona Di Sicilia (Sicily), one of several Italian towns in which demonstrations broke out last night.

A rioting crowd destroyed premises of right-wing political bodies, burned furniture and disarmed and injured. Police Armoured cars with Police reinforcements from Messina restored order.

HAVE ELECTION ON ONE DAY AND SAVE PRODUCTION

Socialist Party Joins Demand To Cancel Three Dates For Corporation Polling

Mr. M. Harris, Secretary of the Socialist Party, has issued the following statement:

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is holding a special requisition meeting today to decide whether the forthcoming elections to the City Corporation should be held on any one day or on three different days, as has been decided by the Municipal Commissioner. The requisitionists hold the view that the Municipal Act does not permit the splitting of civic elections. Apart from the legal aspect of the question, the Socialist Party supports the demand for holding elections in all the divisions on the same day.

It is the first time that our city is making the experiment of adult franchise when almost a million voters will go to the polls. So far one of the defects in our elections whether to the Municipality or the Provincial Legislature from the City, has been the evil of impersonation. True that attempts have been made to check that evil, but any one knows that they have not been very successful so far. If elections are held on three different dates chances are that this evil will grow further and it is possible that it may ultimately lead to a loss of faith in such elections altogether.

A BOOTH FOR EACH WARD

Holding elections in twelve places only will defeat the very purpose of having 34 divisions which was to make it easier for the voter to go to the polls. Smaller number of polling stations will mean that voters will have to cover longer distances to reach the polling booth and this may lead to the use of conveyances which the poorer section of candidates and the voters in general cannot afford. In fact this on consideration may vitiate the whole election and instead of changing the complexion of the Corporation, we may once again find the richer classes dominating our civic life.

It has been suggested that it will be difficult to hold elections on one day as it will cost more to have as many as 34 polling booths, and again it will not be possible to find the requisite staff to run the elections. Both these arguments are fallacious. It is not always necessary to have a polling booth erected for the purpose. There are big public places like some of the Gardens and Wadis in the City which can be used as polling booths in some of the smaller divisions. For instance Dawood Baug for Kamatipura or Noor Baug for Umarkhadi would be an ideal place for the purpose. The difficulty about getting sufficiently large number of clerks can be got over by mobilising for the purpose not only the staff of the Bombay Municipality and the local Government, but also the thousands of employees of the Central Government from the Civil Supply and the Income-tax Offices. Added to them there are Municipal teachers and Port Trust employees, as also at least a part of the staff working in the ration shops. All these put together will certainly give the figure of 10,000 that is supposed to be required for the purpose.

SAVE PRODUCTION

But the most serious objection that one can have against elections on three days would be that it will involve three public holidays instead of one and consequently large loss of production. Recently we have heard so much about the loss of production due to stoppage of work that one wonders how the Congress Party in the Municipality or the Local Government could agree to this proposal which will involve such a great loss of production. In order to avoid that loss it is necessary to have the elections on one day only.

In order to make the coming civic elections really popular and with a view to enable the common man in the City to exercise his vote without having to walk long distances or wait for a conveyance, and more especially to avoid serious loss to production in these days of national emergency, it is necessary to hold the elections on any one day. In fact the suggestion should have emanated from the Congress Party, but unfortunately nowadays it is not an unusual thing to find that the official Congress instead of championing the cause of the common man does things which are quite the opposite of it. But at least in this particular respect there is still time for the party to retrace their steps and the Congress Municipal Party will do well to seize the opportunity provided by the requisitionists, although they happen to be non-Congressmen."

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF TROOPS AS DOCKERS

Asoka Mehta Pleads For Early Settlement Of Strike: Papers Rushed To Transport Member

Mr. Asoka Mehta, President of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, has issued the following statement:—

"It comes as a rude surprise to the thousands of workers in the City that our National Government should use troops, no longer mercenary, to run the docks in the absence of the workers who have been forced to go on strike. Our patriotic troops should never be used as black-legs especially against workers who are no less zealous about the welfare and prosperity of our great country.

"The Workers' demands are few and simple:

"The immediate cause of the strike is due to the discrimination made by the Board of the Port Trust between the office staff and the workers in the matter of the number of holidays.

"The other demands pending for a long time are about the revision of pay scales, war bonus, etc.

"The Chairman of the Port Trust, instead of meeting these demands in a straight-forward manner, has gone about defaming the strikers as saboteurs and has not hesitated to use troops to work as black-legs. Evidently, the Chairman is not happy at the examplary peace and discipline shown by the strikers.

8,500 employees of the Bombay Port Trust are on strike which began on the 24th December and has led to the virtual closing down of the Docks at this critical hour. The demands of the workers placed before the authorities by our Union have remained practically unattended to. Innumerable obstacles have been placed in our way in settling the strike and in our anxiety to reduce to the minimum the stoppage of work at the Docks we tried to hold the meeting of the General Body of the workers to discuss the question of the holidays, on the 23rd December. I was anxious to avert the strike. But the police intervened and dispersed the meeting. I then wired to Dr. John Mathai, the Government of India's Minister incharge of the Port Trusts, soliciting an interview with him during his visit to Bombay. He sent a reply regretting his inability to meet the Union representatives for lack of time.

I, however, met Dr. Mathai at a dinner Party and acquainted him about the main facts of the strike. I want to place on record his sympathy and prompt reaction to the situation. I have rushed to him the relevant papers and I am confident that his intervention will soon bring about a happy end of the strike.

The fundamental fault lies in the absence of joint machinery of conciliation between the Port Trust and the Union. Recent events, and our anxiety to uphold and implement the Industrial Truce, led us to reiterate our demand for representation for our Union on the Board of Trustees of the Port Trust. Such arrangement alone can remove the grievances of the workers at their very source."

Background To Kashmir Dispute

Liaquatali's Counter-Charges Against Govt. Of India

KARACHI, Jan. 3 (API): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is also Pakistan's Defence Minister, at a Press Conference here said: "I have seen Pt. Nehru's statement at the Press Conference. Certain charges have been made against the Pakistan Government. It is said that Pakistan is guilty of aggression against India.

"The charges are totally untrue and false. Pakistan has, from the beginning, desired to have the friendliest relations and that has been its policy throughout. We have not deviated a hair breadth from this. On 16th of November from Lahore I stated my firm and undeviating objective, and also the objective of the Pakistan Government, to eliminate by peaceful and honourable means all causes of friction between the two Dominions and to establish conditions to enable Pakistan and India to live in amity. We have throughout pursued this policy".

Regarding Pt. Nehru's "allegations" that he had not replied to the letter regarding Kashmir delivered to him personally by Pt. Nehru on Dec. 22 in Delhi, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "The Government of Pakistan's reply was handed to the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Karachi on Dec. 30".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added that he had not received any reminders regarding the letter personally handed to him by Pt. Nehru.

"BACKGROUND TO KASHMIR DISPUTE"

"Human memory is short. Therefore, I will give you the background to the Kashmir dispute.

"I recall to your minds that towards the end of last Sept., the wholesale massacre of Muslims started in Jammu province by armed bands of Sikhs and Hindus, who were assisted by the armed forces of the Maharaja. This massacre of Muslims, arson, loot, rape and abduction went on and we drew the attention of the Kashmir Government to all these happenings in early October. But unfortunately, the Kashmir Government took no notice of it. We suggested to the Kashmir Government that we might send an officer of the Pakistan Government to discuss the situation and also the complaints they had been making about the non-supply of goods through Pakistan territory. A reply came about the 6th of October that our officer would not be welcome. The officer had already left and arrived there. The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Mahajan, refused to have any discussion with him.

"And now, I want to show to you that this excuse that Indian troops have gone to Kashmir because of the entry of so-called raiders from the N.W.F.P., is not an honest one.

"On the 15th of October, long before anyone had entered Kashmir territory, the Prime Minister of Kashmir in his telegram to us stated that unless the alleged raids into Kashmir territory (which could have existed only in the imagination of the Prime Minister of Kashmir) were stopped immediately, Kashmir would have to ask assistance from outside. He also stated that he suggested an impartial commission be appointed to enquire into the whole affair. I at once accepted that proposal of the Prime Minister, but no reply came from the Prime Minister.

"Then again on the 20th of October he sent a telegram to the Governor-General of Pakistan stating that he wishes to make a claim that the attitude of the Government of Pakistan could be tolerated no longer and that he was justified in asking for friendly assistance.

"All this shows that the conspiracy and plans for the occupation of Kashmir by Indian troops were laid well in advance and the excuse that India sent her troops because of the so-called invaders having entered Kashmir territory, was only intended to deceive the world".

"We are ready to request the UNO immediately to appoint its representative in Jammu and Kashmir State in order to put a stop to fighting and repression of Muslims in the State.

"Unfortunately, the Government of India and its Prime Minister are determined to keep Kashmir by force and not allow the people of Kashmir a free choice.

Baker Heads Br. Delegation To Council

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary for British Commonwealth Relations left in the "Queen Elizabeth" today, heading a British Delegation to the Security Council meeting of the United Nations which will discuss the question of India and Pakistan troubles over Kashmir.

Accompanying Mr. Noel Baker are Lord Ismay who has just returned from India and General Sir Geoffrey Scoones.

Mr. Noel Baker said: "We shall arrive at Lake Success on Thursday morning, and I expect we shall get down to business on the same day."

Bury Party Differences & Offer United Defence

Abdul Majid Raises Scare Of Invasion Of Pakistan

KARACHI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): "Whatever the aims of the Indian Union and their British supporters may be, the present situation is most grave and all party differences within Pakistan must be buried and the various elements must be immediately brought together for a united defence. The Pakistan Constituent Assembly should meet without further delay to prepare the country for all eventualities", said Sheikh Abdul Majid, a prominent Muslim Leader, commenting on the Kashmir question today. Sheikh Abdul Majid said:

"It is difficult to believe that the British Government is not behind the back of the British Governor-General of the Indian Union in referring the question of Kashmir to the U.N.O. Security Council. It is difficult to believe that Lord Mountbatten is not proceeding in accordance with a preconceived plan not prejudicial to the integrity and freedoms of Pakistan. It is difficult to believe that the Premier of the Indian Union is not seeing invasion or occupation of Pakistan but what he is seeking is merely conciliation and peace in Kashmir.

BURY PARTY DIFFERENCES

It goes without saying that the party differences within Pakistan must be buried and the various elements must be immediately brought together for a united defence.

The least that should be done is to muster strong your martial forces to take into fullest confidence your own Constituent Assembly and, in consultation with them, to strive for a last peace within and without and an honourable settlement between the Dominions on an international basis and guarantee.

FIRM UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

"Such an understanding cannot be achieved unless minorities are fully protected the question pertaining to the accession of the Indian states is finaly solved, exodus and influx of people from one Dominion to the other is totally stopped under a joint guarantee of the two Dominions and of U.N.O. respecting the honour life, property and the fundamental human rights of minorities, rehabilitation of immigrants in their original homes, adequate relief measures to alleviate the sufferings of prosecuted refugees and, last but not the least, an International Tribunal to adjudicate all disputes that exist, or may arise hereafter, between the two Dominions for at least two decades to come. May God guide the leaders of the two Dominions in coming to an amicable settlement on all outstanding issues and thus save the teeming millions of the two Dominions from further savagaries and barbarities.

China Democratic League Opens Burma Branch

RANGOON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): The China Democratic League—China's third largest political party—today established its Burma Branch in Rangoon's Chinatown and selected a committee of seven local Chinese businessmen and journalists.

The branch will co-ordinate its activities with the party's overseas offices in other south-east Asian countries.

TAMIL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

MADRAS, January 3 (A. P. I.):

The Tamil Encyclopaedia proposed to be published at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 will comprise of ten volumes each dealing with a separate subject like art, poetry, science and economics, according to a resolution passed by the Encyclopaedia Managing Committee. Services of experts on the subject are being employed and the first volume is expected to come out in 1949.

FRESH PEACE MOVE IN INDONESIA

Frantic Efforts By Three-Nation Committee To Break Deadlock

BATAVIA, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Negotiations between the Dutch and Republican sides over Indonesia which had been going on for ten weeks under United Nations sponsorship, were moving quickly towards a crucial stage, it was reliably learned here tonight.

No official reports had been issued recently on the progress of difficulties, but well-informed sources believed that the Security Council's Three-Nation "good offices" committee was now making another attempt to modify its proposals for a peaceful settlement of the two and a half-year-old dispute.

Republicans feared a resumption of Dutch "police action" if the latest moves failed. Meanwhile, Indonesians from the non-Republican areas of the Archipelago met in Batavia to prepare proposals for establishing the nucleus of a Federal Interim Government for Indonesia.

These proposals were being submitted today to the Dutch Premier Dr. Louis Beel, three of his Cabinet Ministers and Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Republicans declared that this was anticipating the task of the Security Council's Committee, but Dutch sources said the door would be open for the Republicans to negotiate for their place in the projected Federation if a cease-fire agreement could be reached.

Czech Find Of Arms And Explosives

PRAGUE, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior today stated that large quantities of explosives and arms had been found buried in several places close to important Czechoslovak industrial and economic points.

The material was expertly protected against exposure to weather and was packed in waterproof boxes, the Communique added.

The announcement said it was clear that the material was concealed by German intelligence agents during the war when it was already obvious that Germany would be defeated.

Responsibility for concealing the arms might be with certain Sudeten German elements now transferred to Germany, the announcement added.

SUPERFORTRESS WRECKAGE SIGHTED

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 3, (Reuter): A United States Army Helicopter today sighted wreckage north of Elemendorf field, Alaska, which Air Force officials believe may be that of a superfortress missing since Monday with nine men abroad. It took off on a weather mission and disappeared in a snowstorm after reporting engine trouble. A search party is on the way to the spot

ASAF ALI IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4. (Reuter): The Indian Ambassador to the United States, Asaf Ali arrived in Los Angeles today on a tour of the west coast of America and was promptly ordered to bed by a physician who found him suffering from influenza.

The ambassador has cancelled all local engagements.

TEN KILLED IN LAUNCH FIRE

HONGKONG, Jan. 3 (Reuter): More than ten people were killed or injured in the Portuguese Colony of Macao, near Hongkong, on Thursday night when a fire destroyed two motor launches and two barges and caused considerable damage to a wharf, it was learned today.

One unconfirmed report estimated the number of casualties at between 70 and 80.

Radio-Photo Service Station Shifted To Bombay

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): The Radio-Photo Service station which transmits photographs and drawings, balance-sheets and documents to the U.K. and the U.S.A. has now been shifted from Kirkee to Bombay.

The service which started in 1943, mainly for use by Government, was thrown open to the public at the end of the war. In addition to Press photographs, the service is used regularly for sending the monthly sheets of some companies also.

INDEX NUMBERS FOR NOV.

DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): Wholesale prices, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index numbers, showed declines of points 4 and 1 for 'semi-manufactured articles' and "'manufactured articles' respectively and a rise of one point for 'industrial raw materials during the month of November 1947. The group 'food articles", however, showed only a slight decline.

Princely Conspiracy To Weaken Govt. Of India?

Indore Ruler Dismisses Premier, A Nominee Of Sardar Patel

(F. O. C.)

INDORE, Jan.4

The Bhopal-Indore princely conspiracy to weaken Indian Govt. took shape today when the Indore Ruler passed orders dismissing Prime Minister Mr N. C. Mehta who was nominated after August 15, by Sardar Patel.

Indore's Chief Justice and Judicial Minister Mr M. V. Bhide I.C.S. has been appointed as Prime Minister.

When interviewed Mr. Mehta, observed he knew nothing about the matter except that he had received a copy of order. The State Cabinet was not consulted in the matter, it is authoritatively learnt. It is maintained in informed quarters that this action has been forced upon the Indore ruler by Captain Dhanda and foreigners and Muslim Leaguers staying in the Palace.

Indore Official Announcement

INDORE, Jan. 3, (U.P.I.): According to a Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Maharaja of Indore today, Mr. Bhide I.C.S. the Retired Chief Justice of Indore has been appointed as the Prime Minister of the State vice Mr. N. C. Mehta, the present Prime Minister who, it is stated, has retired.

BIKANER REFORMS REJECTED

Demand For Substantial Amendments

BIKANER (By Mail).

The Bikaner Government Act 3 of 1947 which embodies a new constitution for the state was the subject of discussion at an All-Parties Conference convened by Mr. J. Begerhotta, Ex-Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and Rajputana States' People's Conference, Ajmer, held recently, Mr. Badri Prasad Vyas member of the Constitution Committee, Bikaner, presided.

The conference by a resolution regretted "its inability to accept the act as a step towards the establishment of a responsible government and called upon the people to reject such an undemocratic constitution.

The conference called the system of a bicameral legislature with coextensive powers as a direct negation of the democratic principles and recommended the total abolition of the upper house; and demanded the right of the legislature to make laws for (1) regulating the classification of civil services, their pay and allowances, discipline and conduct; (2) the essential qualifications of the judges of the High Court and (3) the freedom for the legislature to discuss matters regarding the defence and appointment of a defence minister enjoying the confidence of the legislature to advise the Maharaja on matters relating to the army; as against the provisions of the act in which the judiciary, the public services, the army and audit have permanently been reserved by the Maharaja.

Resolutions disapproving the reservation of seats for vested interests and the protection to the Jageerdari system with demands for the recognition of the right of the Harijans to enter into temples and their representation in the legislature according to their population as given to other minorities were unanimously passed.

KHASI STATES LOYALTY TO INDIA

Federation's Pledge And Sardar's Assurance

SHILLONG, Jan. 3 (API): India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel received yesterday deputations on behalf of the Khasi States' Federation and Khasi Jaintia Federated State National Conference at Government House, separately.

The Khasi States Federation in a welcome address presented to the Sardar thanked him for ratifying the Instrument of Accession and agreement with the Dominion of India, which was signed and executed some time ago in the presence of Sir Akbar Hydari, Agent to the Dominion in the Khasi States. The address further stated that political institutions in the Khasi States were based on the will of the people as expressed through elected representatives in the Durbar. On this principle the head of the State functioned and governed.

SARDAR'S ASSURANCE

Replying to the address, Sardar Patel stated that the Khasis were the descendants of an ancient race in a country of many races, creeds and religions. He fully appreciated their natural anxiety to preserve their ancient culture, customs and usages, and assured them that Government of India was equally anxious to protect and preserve what was good in their customs and usages and help them assimilate what was good in the new order when the world and India were moving onward.

He assured them that neither the Central Government nor the Provincial Governments would place any strain or impose any burden so long as they remained united. They had in Sir Akbar Hydari a wise and sympathetic Administrator, to whom they could look for guidance and help.

The deputation on behalf of the Khasi Jaintia Federated State National Conference, in their address, assured the Central Government of their fullfledged loyalty to the Dominion and prayed that 25 Khasi States areas and non-State areas should be brought under one united administration, that there should be an elected body which would frame the constitution of that administration, and the court of the Khasi States Federation, with its present set up should not be allowed to function.

Sardar Patel, in reply to the address, assured the deputationists that the points raised by them would be carefully considered and he would see what could be accepted.

"Voting is modern democracy, while service to the people is real democracy", he said.

STORY ABOUT NAGA HILLS

GAUHATI, Jan. 3 (O.P.I): The Executive Committee of the Naga National Council has directed the Naga personnel serving the Indian Government immediately to resign from their services which would now have to be placed under the disposal of their own independent State. In the alternative, members of this community would be treated as enemies of their State. This was covered by a resolution passed under a secret conclave in Gauhati, which also resolved to prevent outside students and social and political workers entering the Naga Hills.

CLAIMS OVER INDIA HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

New Delhi Representatives To Fact-Finding Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI): The Government of India, it is learnt, have agreed to send representatives to the "Fact Finding Committee" set up by His Majesty's Government for a preliminary enquiry into the claims over the India House office building in London and its contents.

Sir David Monteath, lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma, has been appointed as the Chairman of the Committee. The Indian representatives will be led by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, and will include Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, and Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, the Joint Director General of Archaeology of the Government of India. One more expert from India is likely to be included. It is not known whether Pakistan has agreed to this procedure of fact-finding.

HE KNEW KELKAR AND HONOURED HIM

Gandhiji Recalls Association With Maharashtrian Leader

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4 (API): Under the caption "Tatyasaheb Kelkar" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":—

Friends have more than once asked me why I have not noticed the death of so great a patriot as Tatyasaheb Kelkar, especially because he was a political opponent and more so because I am much misunderstood among a school of Maharashtrians. These reasons made no appeal to me: the very reasons which, according my critics, should have prompted my notice.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, in Tatyasaheb, though a political opponent, I had always counted as a friend whose criticism was profitable. I knew and honoured him as the late Lokamanya's valued follower. It was, I fancy, in 1919 that I pleaded at an AICC meeting for a constitution for the Congress and said that if the Lokamanya gave me Tatayasaheb and the Deshbandhu, Shri Nishith Sen, I would undertake to draw up one for submission to the Congress. Be it said to the credit of both collaborators that though I submitted my draft to them in time, they never interfered with it. At the Committee that sat to consider the draft, Tatyasaheb always offered helpful criticism. It was again at my suggestion that he was invariably appointed a member of the Working Committee. I do not remember an occasion when his criticism, though sometimes bitter, was not constructive. He was fearless but polite and friendly.

It would be churlish on my part to ignore the fall of so great a star like Shri Narsopant Chintaman Kelkar from the Indian firmament.

PEACE COMES FROM WITHIN

All Religions Proclaim This Truth, Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): On Saturday evening Mahatma Gandhi held the prayer at the Wavell Canteen where a large crowd had assembled to listen to his post-prayer address. Mahatma Gandhi invited all his hearers to join him in the prayer that peace and amity may return to our land and the universe. Peace does not come from outer possession such as wealth or palaces but from within. All religious have proclaimed this truth When a man attains such peace, his eyes, words and actions bear witness to it. Such a man is content to live in a cottage and does not care for the morrow. God alone knows what tomorrow will bring.

If Hindus and Sikhs had known this truth, this wave of madness would not have swept over them and they would have remained in peace, irrespective of what the Muslims had done. If these words went home to Hindus and Sikhs, Muslims would assuredly make an automatic response.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi observed that he had heard that this camp as run satisfactorily but he could not quite endorse this claim until and unless the refugees co-operated to maintain better order and sanitation in the camp than one noticed in the streets of Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi recalled the migration of Englishmen from Transvaal to Natal on the eve of the Boer War in 1899. They knew how to make the best of the situation and all lived as equals. We lack such training, having remained subjects to alien rule for centuries. Now that we were free—and what a priceless gift is freedom! Mahatma Gandhi expected the refugees to turn their misfortune to good account and to transform the camp into an ideal one.

BONUS TO COLLIERY WORKERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): The Government of India, it is understood, are considering the question of making colliery-owners pay bonus to their workers in quarterly instalments instead of annually.

PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, Jan. 3 (API): The Orissa Government have constituted a Press Advisory Committee in consultation with the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference consisting of five members with Mr. Radhanath, Editor, 'Samaj' of Cuttack, as convener.

W. BENGAL DECISION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (API): The West Bengal Government have decided not to exercise for the present the option to purchase on 1st January, 1950, the Calcutta Electric Supply undertaking.

Eritrea To Go Back To Italy?

French And American Commissioners For Rome's Trusteeship

ASMARA, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Four-Power Commission investigating the future of the former Italian Colonies left today for a three-day visit to Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia, after completing in great secrecy the report on their Eritrean tour.

The report, drawn up behind barbed wire enclosing the strongly-guarded Asmara Palace of the former Fascist Governors of Eritrea, has been the subject of considerable speculation among local political parties. Observers here generally assumed that the conclusions reached by the "Big Four" delegates differed widely.

It was believed that the French, backed by the Americans, were strongly pro-Italian in sympathy and had recommended granting the trusteeship of Eritrea to Italy.

The British delegation, it was believed, favoured the Eritrean Unionists, who stand for union with Abyssinia. There was no indication of the Russian attitude.

The Commission staff will leave tomorrow for Mogdishu, Italian Somaliland, where the delegates will join them on Tuesday. The Commission, set up to draft a report on which the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' Deputies will make recommendations on the disposal of the former Italian Colonies, arrived in Eritrea on November 11. They have still to visit and report on Italian Somaliland, Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

India's Biggest Black Marketing Trial

The Lucknow correspondent of "The Indian Nation" writes:—

The U. P. Government claim to have smashed the province's black market in steel with the discovery in Kanpur of a host of firms which existed only on paper or were obtaining quotas in more than one fictitious name. Several lakhs rupees worth of steel is believed to have been issued in this way to fictitious manufacturers who sold it in black market. Pending inquiry into the bonafides of individuals and firms, quotas of iron and steel fabricators throughout the province, over 1,400 in number, have been suspended.

Meanwhile, the stage is set in Kanpur for the opening of what is described as the biggest black-marketing trial ever to be held in the country. The principal defendant is Mr. M. R. Chari, a former Deputy Regional Iron and Steel Controller. With him will be tried almost all the big shots of the province's steel black market.

According to the police, the defendants set up during the last war a network of bogus firms spreading over as many as 41 towns of the U.P. and with the help of Mr. Chari who controlled the distribution of steel in the province at the time, cornered the bulk of the supplies, and by evading payment of taxes on their ill-gotten gains, they made crores of rupees. A special prosecutor is now scrutinising the papers in the case and sensational prosecutions may result.

U. S. MARINES FOR MEDITERRANEAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuter)—The United States Navy announced today that an undisclosed number of marines will sail on January 6 from Morehead City, North Carolina, to the Mediterranean for duty abroad the aircraft carrier "Midway" and three light cruisers, one of which is at the Pireaus, Greece.

The navy declined to say how many marines were involved in its descriptive phrase "a group of marines" but it was learned they were going over on a "normal size transport of 12,000 to 15,000 tons fully loaded."

The navy statement added, "the increase will restore the total personnel on board to approximately the normal overall complement of the ship."

Research Scholarship Offer To Indian Students

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): One science research scholarship will be awarded this year by the Royal Commissioners for the London Exhibition of 1851 to students from Indian universities or institutions having post-graduate departments of science, says a Press Note. The Scholarship, which is of the value of £350 per annum and tenable for a period of two years, is intended to enable the selected student, who has already completed a full university course and whose record gives evidence of capacity for original scientific investigation, to devote himself to post-graduate research in some branch of Pure or Applied science at any institution abroad approved by the Commissioners.

Subjects of the Dominion of India and Indian States, below the age of 26 years on May 1, 1948, will be eligible for this scholarship. Applications from students, whether residing in India or abroad have to be recommended by the authorities of a university or an institution and are to be made to Provincial Governments and local administrations through, the universities and institutions concerned ,who would forward them so as to reach Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, not later than 10th March, 1948.

CHURCHILL'S HEALTH IMPROVING

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuter)—Mrs. Churchill accompanied by Lord Moran, Mr. Churchill's personal doctor, arrived in Marrakesh last night by plane from Britain to join her husband who has been suffering from a cold.

The Agence France Presse reported from Marrakesh that Mr. Churchill's health was improving but that all possible precautions were being taken. The agency quoted circles close to Mr. Churchill as saying he was better and was resuming his normal occupations.

Increased Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, (U. P. A.): On the New York Cotton Exchange today trading was quiet as prices moved slightly lower.

The market was affected by the weakness in grains plus increased hedge selling and liquidation as mill interests became indifferent.

The market was also hampered by wintry weather conditions which interfered with wire communications to southern markets and cut down trader attendance in the local ring.

The New York Cotton Exchange decided to suspend trading tomorrow because of power transit conditions for brokerage and exchange personnel. However, the New Orleans and Chicago markets will operate as usual.

FEAR OF OPPOSITION.

Professional traders are inclined to stay on the sidelines temporarily on the supposition that the market is likely to meet more opposition on further advances. That view is based on the belief that a considerable amount of cotton which has been held back recently for income tax reasons shortly will begin to appear on the market. With the mill demand currently at a slow rate it is feared than any small increase in offerings at this time could easily affect the price trend.

HEDGE SELLING.

A leading Carolina mill was an accredited seller today for upwards of 10,000 bales of July delivery. This presumably was a hedging action against inventory positions of either raw cotton or finished goods. Cautiousness also increased with the convening of Congress and the belief that the Marshall program will be subjected to long debate and that the final form of the overseas relief program may be drastically changed.

The market opened 12 lower to three higher. It remained on a gradual downgrade until late afternoon, undergoing losses up to nearly two dollars per bale on nearby positions. Pressure tapered off below the 35.75 cent level for March whereupon local covering for over the week-end levelled the sold out market. The market rallied around one dollar per bale from lows in final dealings but the list was still off four to 19 points at the close.

While the outcome of the foreign aid program was shrouded in much doubt at the moment, some exporters were cheered by the decision to extend the present one-half cent per pound export subsidy on raw cotton until next June 30. The opinion is that such action will result in a greater number of export inquiries.

New York Stocks

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, (U. P. A.): Quiet trading prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange today with prices irregular but railroad stocks rallied late in the session and registered gains from fractions to more than one point.

A late carrier rally brought the railroad average up to the best level since August, 1946. The continued reaction to the recent ten per cent interim trade increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission attributed to the rail raise.

STOCK	Jan. 2.
Allied Chemical	189
American Smelting	56
American Tel. & Tel.	152
Anaconda Copper	34 1/8
Bankers Trust	36 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	103 3/8
Boeing Airplane	23 3/4
Canadian Pacific	12 1/4
Chase National Bank	34
Coty	5 1/4
Douglas Aircraft	49
General Electric	35 7/8
General Motors	58
Gillette	54 1/2
Good Year	43 3/4
International Nickel	27
Lockheed	14 1/8
Nash Kelvinator	17 3/4
National City Bank	39
New York Central	15 3/8
Pennsylvania Railroad	19 5/8
Shell Oil	35 1/4
Southern Pacific	51
Standard Oil of N. J.	78 7/8
Studebaker	21 1/4
Swift & Co	35 3/8
Technicolour	12
Twentieth Century Fox	22 3/8
U. S. Steel	77 5/8
Warner Bros.	12 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	30

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Considerable Liquidation Of Speculative Holdings

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report:—

Except for the early part of the fortnight under review, the New York futures market rose steadily, the January contract once again crossing the level of 36.00 cents. Scattered hedges attributable to drastic cuts in Marshall Plan funds and easiness of grains were easily absorbed. The parity price of cotton further rose to 30.38 cents and this, combined with increased export possibilities in the face of bullish statistical outlook, imparted steadiness to the prices. Even the modest mill price-fixing and year-end covering operations found contracts scarce.

The shortage of long staple cotton in the U. S. A. this season is more acute and much earlier than last season. The annual import quota of 91,313 bales of cotton between 1.1/8 and 1.5/8 inches was completely filled as soon as the list opened on September 20 and fine spinners talk of switching to synthetic fibres.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has called attention of the cotton trade that shipments of cotton under an export subsidy programme must be completed not later than January 31, 1948, and that no extension of time will be given beyond that date.

The Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, says a report, has approved of the request for the export of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to Spain. It is expected that this cotton, after weaving will be exported to Algeria.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee on Exports and Imports are considering the request from a commercial firm for export to Japan of 2,000,000 Egyptian pounds worth of Egyptian cotton in exchange for Japanese goods which the Committee has already listed as "unessentials".

The East African crop for the season 1948 has been computed at 150,000 bales which is 50 per cent of the normal crop. The season in the Eastern Provinces will open in the third week of January and on Kalipala side in the middle of February. It is not known whether the East African Government will continue their recent policy of bulk purchase on Government to Government basis or permit the old system of free marketing. However, an auction sale programme of 50,000 bales for any destination has been announced to start from 7th January 1948.

WARNING AGAINST VIOLATION.

The vigorous spurt in the Bombay forward market which lifted prices very near to the ceilings with January and March contracts touching the peak points of Rs. 527 and Rs. 524 respectively, on December 23rd, was abruptly checked by the warning sounded by the Textile Commissioner against any violation of the floor and ceiling rates. This set at rest the hopes that control of cotton will soon be removed. Subsequently, the prices were depressed owing to long liquidation, and considerable unloading of large accumulations of speculative holdings and the intermediate gains have been more than lost. Tenders against the January delivery on the first tender day amounted to only 200 bales, an exceptionally low figure.

In this connection, it will be noted that one of the questions that has been referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India relates to the desirability of the existing control over production and distribution of cloth and yarn. The recommendations of the Textile Board are not likely to be out earlier than March.

An important announcement has been made by the Government of Bombay over the week-end regarding the system of Survey and Appeals. It has been decided that in future, whole-time and sworn surveyors will be appointed for the purpose. In the Government's opinion, this measure has an additional advantage of being a step in the direction of eventual establishment of licensed warehouses in the country. While the trade welcomes this change, it remains to be seen how far it will be successful in actual operation.

SPOT MARKET.

In the Spot market, the demand for actuals has slackened for more reason than one. The Textile Commissioner's warning has put a brake on the advancing tendency of premiums and the basis has come down slightly. Cotton arrivals in Bombay are rather more free. The January contract still commands a premium of Rs. 7 over March (though now reduced from its peak point of Rs. 10). All these factors have made both mills and merchants conservative in their purchases, anticipating better buying opportunities. In view of the growing scarcity of desirable styles, however, it is doubtful whether cotton will admit of any big drop in prices.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 3.

March	35.80
May	35.71
July	34.52
October bid	31.70
December bid	31.20
Middling Spot	35.60

New York, Jan. 3.

New York Cotton Exchange is closed today due to bad weather.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

December 2.97-1/2 to 2.97-1/2.
March 2.89-1/4 to 2.89-3/4.
May 2.59 to 2.59.
July 2.53-1/4 to 2.53.
U. S. price of Foreign Silver closed.

London, Jan. 3.

London Exchanges unchanged. London Silver, Gold Stocks Wheat closed.

American Can	79
American Radiator	14 1/2
American Sugar	39
American Tobacco	—
Celanese	28 1/2
Chrysler	63 3/4
Consolidated Edison	22 3/4
Dupont de Nemours	186
Eastman Kodak	44 3/4
Int. Tel. & Tel.	12 7/8

MUTT AND JEFF—My Goodness, How Time Does Flit! By BUD FISHER

OH, MUTT! I FORGOT TO GIVE YOU YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT! - HERE! MERRY CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS IS GONE OVER A WEEK AGO!
I JUST FOUND IT UP IN THE ATTIC!
WELL, I KNOW YOU'RE A LITTLE ABSENT-MINDED BUT ANYWAY, THANKS, PAL!
WHAT THE — AN OLD-FASHIONED DERBY?
DO YOU LIKE IT?
WHAT IS THIS, A JOKE?
NO, MUTT! I BOUGHT IT FOR YOU FOR CHRISTMAS!
WHY, YOU POOR BOOB, THESE HATS HAVE BEEN OUT OF STYLE SINCE 1920.
YEH, THAT'S THE CHRISTMAS I BOUGHT IT AND FORGOT TO GIVE IT TO YOU!
Fisher

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The CARGO & FREIGHT DEPARTMENT of the Company have shifted to their new premises at 100 FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY. For booking passages and cargo by Company's CARGO LINE Steamers and E. S. N. Company's steamers enquiries should be addressed to the following address:—

POSTAL ADDRESS:
100, Frere Road, Bombay-9.
Telegraphic Address: CARFREIGHT BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No: 27543.

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Hindoo advocate, age 34, practice 500|-, financially sound invites correspondence. View matrimony C|o. Dr. Bhavalker, Shankarshet Mandir Grant Road, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7. 7827

Christian Gentleman, aged 36 years employed invites correspondence with view to matrimony (no objection to caste or widow) Apply Box No. 7833 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted for the post of a Principal in a suburban High School an experienced B. T. or with higher qualifications must be a good teacher and good administrator of amenable nature in the grade of Rs. 250-400 with Government rate of D/A and Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials stating subjects and salary expected to Box No. 6779 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two Marathi knowing teachers with B. T. or S. T. C. or T. D. for a suburban High School in the grade of Rs. 70-120-200 with Government rate of D/A and Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials stating subjects and salary expected to Box No. 6779 A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted clerks. See personally. Dr. Bhavalker. Shankarshet Mandir, Nana Chowk, Bombay 7. 7827

Wanted a Spinning Master, having good qualifications and experience for a running worsted spinning plant of 2500 spindles. Apply to Post Box No. 20 Amritsar, giving minimum salary acceptable. 7768

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, Apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 7801

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

To let vacant plot of land about 3600 square yards facing Railway Lines (East) near Santa Cruz Station. Write Taxation Relief and General Agencies, Examiner Press Building, 3rd floor, Fort, Bombay. 7819

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year—Davar's College of Commerce—reopens 5th January. Join immediately New Classes for Specialised Courses in Banking, Company Secretaries, Accountancy and General Commerce, etc. Call or write for Prospectus. 51, Esplanade Road. (7830)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Unique sovereign remedy for Asthma Pransanjiwan Buty (Regd.) relieves Asthma of all the five kinds radically by a single dose to be taken on 26-1-48 (full moon). Apply in English distinctly:—Sri Mahatma Yogeshwar, Nath Baba Ayurvedic Banaushdhi Bhandar, P. O Chitrakot U. P. (7826)

Asthma and Nerve diseases charitably cured by Massage. See Dr. Kale Bismillah Building Ranade Road, Dadar. (7840)

God's Gift Medicine Hydrocele will be cured like magic within seven days. Rs. 3|8|- including all charges, Menaka Debi, 19 S. N. Banerji Rd. Calcutta. (5462)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

Short Cuts to Recognised Studies 2|8—Helpful Guide to secure recognised degrees Matric to Ph.D. privately. (2) Shorthand Self Teacher 2|-. City Booksellers Sohangunj, Delhi. 7531

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

Wanted one 15 x 12 size camera. lence with prism. 85 lines screen 12 x 10 size or a full set for a process studio. Please write to Mr. S. A. Hafiz, Munichalai Street, Madura S. I. Rly. (7838)

PROPERTY EXCHANGE

A complete Printing Press in Pakistan including Letter Press. Offset, Litho, Linotypes machineries and Block making Deptt: capable of printing two daily papers in Urdu and English available for exchange with similar kind of Printing Press or with Buildings Property in Delhi or Bombay. Contact S. Paul 74-D, Jahangir Road, New Delhi. (7836)

BUSINESS OFFER

Expected to arrive shortly plain and printed American chintz material in lovely colours and attactive designs. Samples can be inspected now. Call early and make your selection to avoid disappointment. Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Share Selling Agents of both sex for selling the remaining Tea-Garden-shares of immense prospect on decent terms. Gouri Sanker Tea & Trading Co., Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta. (6739)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs Aryan Paper Mills Ltd. Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000 Necessary advance payment for machineries already made Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square. Calcutta (1682)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Company Registration and other Company matters write Box No. 7817, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the building known as Sadiq Talkies together with the shops, situated on the Silver Jubilee Road, Kalwa Chowk Junagadh City. Offers should reach the Administrator, Junagadh State, before 15th January, 1948, at the latest. (6777)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders in the prescribe form upto 3 p.m. on 14-1-1948 for the purchase of Grain Sweepings, Deteriorated stocks of jaggery, empty bottles and tins, shop soiled chappals, lying in this Railway's godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bunder. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the Asst. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. (6776)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for printing binding and supplying the G.I.P. Railway Time Table and Guide. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Rs. 2|- per copy not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 19th January, 1948, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 6719

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on 2nd floor, Room No. 46 and on 1st floor, Room No. 37 respectively on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1948, at 10-45 A. M. (S.T.)

M. L. DAHANUKAR.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1948. (6773)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE:

STORES:—Dumb Barges comprising of 48 Nos. Bilimoria Type Bathellas.
10 Nos. Mckenzie type Barges.
6 Nos. New Ratnagiri Type Sailing Barges.
12 Nos. Porbunder-Kathiawar Sailing Barges.
14 Nos. Heavily built country teak dumb Barges.

NOTE:—The barges were made for lighterage work, for harbour duty.

LOCATION:—Clarke Basin, Kasara Bunder, and Powder Works Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay.

DATE & TIME:—19th and 20th January, 1948. Commencing at 10 a.m. at Clarke's Basin.

AUCTIONEERS:—Messrs. Bennett & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further details apply to the Auctioneers or Office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. Telephone number 30041. 6772

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the PUISNE JUDGE, High Court, Junagadh, Grade Rs. 450-25-700. Higher initial pay may be given for special qualifications. Residence will be provided for which 10% of pay will be deducted as rent.

Persons possessing the qualifications mentioned below need only apply:

(a) A Barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Society of Advocates in Scotland of not less than ten years' standing or
(b) A legally qualified person, who has for at least three years served as or exercised the powers of District Judge in British India, or
(c) A person having held Judicial Office not inferior to that of a First Class Sub-ordinate Judge or a Judge of Small Causes Court in British India for a period of not less than five years, or
(d) A person, who has been in active practice as an Advocate of any High Court, Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court for a period of not less than ten years, or
(e) A person who has served as or exercised the powers of a Sarkari Vakil or a Munsiff for a period not less than fifteen years in this State or as a Munsiff and Sarkari Vakil for a combined period of not less than fifteen years in this State, or
(f) A Barrister or an Advocate, who has been in active practice in this State for a period of not less than ten years, or
(g) A Master or Bachelor of Laws or a person, who has passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination and who has been in active practice as Huzur Court Pleader in this State for a period of not less than fifteen years.

Knowledge of Gujarati is essential. Candidate if called for interview will have to come at his own expense. The person selected will be on probation for six months during which his services would be terminable without notice. After confirmation, the appointment will be terminable on three months' notice on either side.

Applicants should apply before 31st January, 1948, stating their academic qualifications, experience, age, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the Administrator, Junagadh State. (6759)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

TENDERS.

THE ASSTT. CONTROLLER of Grainshops, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Churchgate will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 10 hrs., on 14-1-48 for the supply of cereals at the Railway Grainshops at Malad, Borivli, Bassein Road and Palghar and Sugar at Bombay Central Godown.

Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the office of the abovenamed. 6771

THE NEW PIECE GOODS BAZAR COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from 15th January, 1948 to 28th January, 1948, both days inclusive.

PADAMSEY DAMODER GOVINDJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th January, 1948. 7823

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointments as Probationary Assistants in the Bank's Offices in Pakistan for which a number of vacancies at present exists.

Applicants must possess one of the following University degrees as a minimum qualification and must not be more than 23 years of age:—

Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science (Honours First Class) in Mathematics.
Bachelor of Arts (Honours First Class) in History or Economics.
Bachelor of Commerce (Second Class).

Candidates selected will be required to serve as Probationary Assistants under training for a period of three years after which, if found satisfactory, they will be offered a permanent appointment on the Bank's Supervising Staff.

Applications, which should be in the candidates own handwriting, must be received by the Bank not later than the 31st January 1948 and should be sent to the Secretary & Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, from whom further particulars may be obtained if required. (6695)

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for Rebuilding both the damaged piers (with cement concrete) of culvert No. 74 at mile 39-2297' on Anand-Godhra Branch of this Railway.

2. Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Rly. General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, not later than 12 hours (I.S.T.) on 19th January, 1948 (Monday), and they will be opened in the office of the Chief Engineer, on the same day at 15-00 hours.

3. Tender documents together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the office of the undersigned during office hours, on payment of Rs. 5|- only which will not be refunded.

Plans may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer, during office hours, and will be supplied if required on payment of Rs. 2|- per set.

4. Tenders on specified forms only will be accepted and must be accompanied with complete contract documents.

J. S. BEARCROFT,
Chief Engineer. (6746)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

MY CLIENT has agred to purchase free from all encumbrances from Mr. Labhshankar Amrutlal Dave the following property situate at Kaneri near Borivli and purchased by him by a conveyance dated the 3rd April 1946 from Messrs. Dattaraya Khanderao Ovlekar, Ramrao Sunderrao Ovlekar, Anandrao Balkrishna Chougle and Girdhar Lavaji Parmar. Any person having any claim in respect of the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, maintenance, or otherwise is requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at his office at Andheri within seven days from the date of publication of this notice after which the sale will be completed and the claim if any will considered as waived.

SCHEDULED OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kaneri near Borivli Taluka Thana District Thana and admeasuring 10080 square yards and the structures standing thereon and bounded on the East by public tank, and the property of Chougle Brothers and by the land belonging to Girdhar Lavaji Parmar, on the west by the land of Mr. Chonkar. B. H. Jagtap, M. R. Chougle and Hasanabai Bari, on the North by the land of Hasanabai Bari and on the South by the public road and the land of Mr. Chonkar.

SHANTARAM K. RAJE.
B. A. LL. B.
Advocate

Versova Road,
Andheri, 21-1-1948. (6775)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of outstanding 4% Debentures of Tata Chemicals, Ltd., issued under the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 3rd December, 1941, are hereby reminded that the Company in exercise of the power reserved to them by clause 5 of the Debenture Trust Deed will redeem on the 15th January, 1948, the outstanding 4% Debentures of the Company issued under the said Debenture Trust Deed.

The holders of such Debentures are requested to surrender and deliver up the Debentures held by them duly discharged with all unpaid interest coupons at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, by the 15th January, 1948.

Interest on the Debentures will cease as from 16th January, 1948. Dated, 28th March, 1947.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIES LTD.,
Managing Agents,
J. D. CHOKSI,
Director. 6774

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for construction of Headworks of Arpa Project upto 5th February, 1948. All particulars available from Executive Engineer, Kharung division, Bilaspur, C.P. to whom tenders are to be submitted. Probable amount of work is Rupees One Crore and earnest money to be deposited is Rs. 50,000|-

R. K. BATRA,
Superintending Engineer,
Raipur Circle, Raipur, C. P. 6763

NOTICE OF TENDER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Contractors on the Military Engineer Services Approved List and within whose monetary limits the value of the work lies, by the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, for the "Construction of a Field Engineering Wing at the School of Military Engineering, Kirkee" which is estimated to cost Rs. 7,50,000/-.

Contractors who are not on the M.E.S. List may also apply for tender documents subject to the condition that in the event of their being selected for issue of Tenders they will be required to be enlisted as M.E.S. Contractors before any Contract is concluded with them.

Contractors of good repute only are required to apply as a very high class of workmanship is required and will be insisted upon and hence the necessity for opening the field of tendering even to Contractors not borne on the M.E.S. List. For the information of the Contractors, though the work in question amounts only to Rs. 7½ lakhs (approx.) other bigger works of equal importance to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs will be shortly coming off in the same area.

Copies of the Conditions of Contract, Drawings and all other documents connected with the work will be open for inspection in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, during office hours.

Tender documents will be issued on and after 15th January, 1948 and upto 21st January, 1948.

Tenders will be received upto 15-00 hours on 5th February, 1948. 6760

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS PROVISIONS, tinned foods, furniture, etc., by order of the canteen stores Department, on WEDNESDAY 7-1-48, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at C.S.D. Godown, Gunpowder Rd., Mazagaon.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Phone: 20521.

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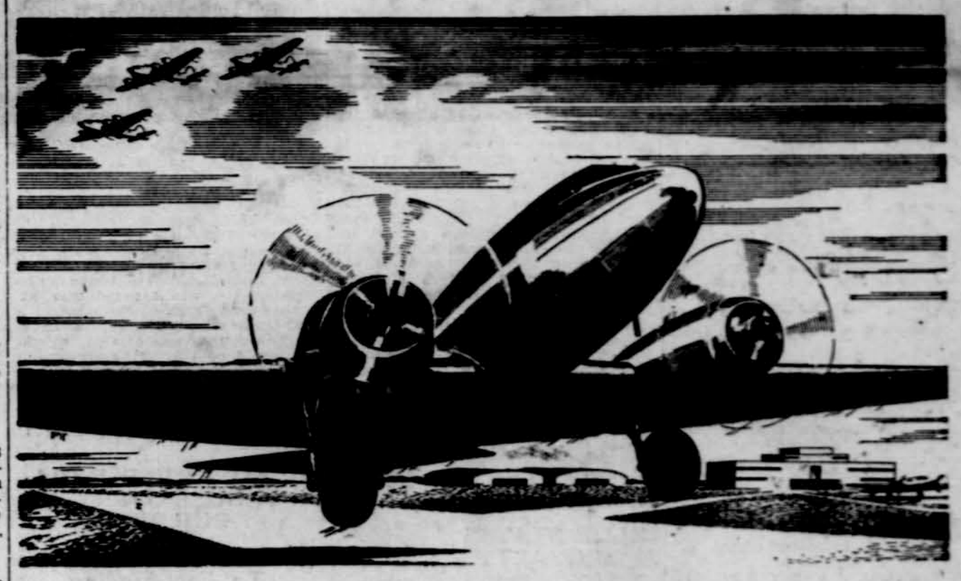
Be Bright Say Shalimar Paint

To devote time and thought to the planning of your colour schemes and *not* to specify a paint you know to be reliable is a waste of effort.

The range of Shalimar Paint products covers the whole field of decorative and protective coatings.

SHALIMAR PAINTS

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.



TWELVE seconds in the air—this was the first successful aeroplane flight on December 17, 1903, by Orville Wright of U. S. A., and marked the beginning of the conquest of air by man. To-day aeroplanes traverse continents in hours instead of days. Calcutta to Delhi, 900 miles, can be covered in comfort and ease any day in 3½ hours. Truly there is no limit to man's ingeniousness and daring. Yet the bomber aircraft of to-day is a greater terror for the peace-loving peoples than were the hordes of Chengiz Khan and Timur. Will aviation in its destructive role be remembered as a nightmare of yesterday? This depends on the wisdom with which nations solve their problems.

With wisdom we can solve another of our difficult problems—the problem of high prices. There are many things which we can do without, there are others which need not be bought at today's high prices. By postponing purchases and saving money we can help bring prices down and thus increase the value of money. Money spent carelessly or unwisely invested helps INFLATION, which is a danger to individual and national welfare. Make of your money a friend instead of a foe.

Insurance, Co-operative Societies, Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, National Savings Certificates and Government Loans are good investments.

Do not buy land, buildings, bullion, jewellery, commodities and manufactured goods. Their prices are high and likely to fall in the future.

Check runaway prices

DON'T SPEND NEEDLESSLY

ISSUED BY FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. NEW DELHI

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